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GOLD MEN ARE ALARMED

The Silver Question Uppermost Now at St. Louis.

DE YOUNG'S SWEEPING STATEMENTS

Says Teller Would Carry California Should He Be Nominated by the Democrats.

FREE COINAGE YET MAY BE IN CONTROL

Hanna Said to Have Selected Fairbanks and Thurston to Occupy the Chair.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—All the ante-convention talk is about finance, and the uppermost feeling on that subject is that the cause of free silver will vex the gathering next week most seriously. Sound-money men who have hoped for a gold-standard platform from the Republican Convention should not be confident that such a declaration will be made. Sound money is not in as much danger here in St. Louis and in the hands of the Republicans as it promises to be at Chicago, but its cause is not secure.

A very remarkable interview was published here this afternoon. H. De Young of The San Francisco Chronicle, a member of the National Committee, who has been talked of as a candidate for Vice President, talked a half column of fact and opinion—mostly opinion. It is all free silver and Teller. He believes the silver States will go with Teller, who probably will not be the Chicago candidate. But if he should be, Mr. De Young says, Teller will carry California by a large majority.

In a later interview Mr. De Young said: "The delegates from the silver States are very determined in their desire to advance the interests of silver. They want the right to have free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. Some of them are very radical, and talk about leaving the convention in case they fail to have their views adopted. This action will not be general. It is generally known that Colorado, under the leadership of Teller, proposes to walk out of the convention. The California delegation has been instructed to vote for McKinley, and the convention adopted a resolution in favor of the free coinage of silver. But our delegates do not intend to leave the party nor the convention in case of the failure of that measure.

"The silver men, especially of Colorado, Montana, and other States where silver is an important factor, think that if Teller should be nominated by the Democratic Party in Chicago there would be no question of his indorsement by the Silver and Populist Party Conventions, that meet in St. Louis on July 22."

Col. Trumbo, a delegate from Utah, said: "We of the West have become convinced that the Republican Party is controlled by the Lead Trust and the Eastern manufacturers. The time has come to put the party back in the hands of the common people.

"Our fight is plain. We are for silver first, and for a duty on lead and wool. We want lead and wool for the West and silver for the whole country.

"Our claim is that the farmer who grows the wool is entitled to the same degree of protection that is given the manufacturer of Massachusetts."

"Will you bolt in case a silver plank is not adopted?" was asked.

"That is a matter for future consideration. Thus far we have believed that we could fight the matter out within our party lines, but if we fail, we may be compelled to adopt some other course out of self-protection."

"Who will Utah support for the nomination?"

"I imagine her vote will be cast for Teller. Nearly all the votes of the silver States, I think, will go to him."

The De Young statement attracts attention, because it says nothing about McKinley, and is devoted principally to hopeful predictions for free silver.

It is rather significant that a prominent member of the National Committee, who had read the De Young interview and pronounced it rather impetuous, admits that from what he has learned about the silver cause it may win under possible conditions, but he also says that the opposition to free silver will be strong, and will be animated by considerations of safety to the party. There is not much doubt that the National Committee is for McKinley now by about two-thirds of the whole number of members, and that the contests to be taken up to-morrow will be settled with great consideration for the fact that McKinley probably will be President and in the position to punish obstinacy on the part of leaders.

C. W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis, who was disappointed because ex-President Harrison treated him with less consideration than he thought he deserved, is spoken of here as the desirable temporary Chairman, and Senator Proctor seems to have the right of way for permanent presiding officer.

Quite a stir has been created by the decision to exclude negroes attending the convention from quarters in the hotels. This discrimination against colored persons at a Republican convention will be a departure from precedents. At all the Republican conventions since 1880 the negro delegates and alternates have been treated in princely fashion. Now, however, it is apparent that they will have to be provided by special arrangements, as the hotel keepers are unwilling to accept them on the same footing as white men.

THE SECOND PLACE.

H. Clay Evans, Gov. Bradley, and Ulysses S. Grant Talked Of.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—There seems to be a good deal of strength to H. Clay Evans boom for Vice President.

National Committeeman George W. Hill of Tennessee, said yesterday: "We will make a fight for H. Clay Evans for second place. Tennessee and Alabama are instructed for him, besides fourteen delegates from Texas and six from Kentucky. I believe the South will rally to his support, as he is immensely popular, and is a good compromise candidate for all sections."

E. H. Dess, Albert Lathrop, and E. A. Webster of the South Carolina delegation got in this morning. Mr. Lathrop says that South Carolina is for McKinley and Evans on a platform which shall declare for protection and honest money.

W. S. Manning of Albany said to-day, speaking of the Vice Presidency: "Reed is unmistakably the choice of the party, and he should think well before refusing. When his party calls for him, he should respond."

"Who will the candidate be if Reed shall refuse?"

"Well, it ought to be a Southern man, but I hardly believe one from that section will be able to secure it. H. Clay Evans should properly get the place, but he cannot get it, I feel sure.

"The Indiana people are shouting for McAlpin, and the Jerseyites want Hobart, but I cannot see that he has any claims. This nomination is an open one, and will be the only interesting thing about the convention."

There is some talk of Gov. Bradley of Kentucky for second place. "In the very improbable event of there being more than one ballot for first place," said A. J. Loring of Kentucky, "Gov. Bradley will still be supported for the Presidential nomination. He has already announced that he would not take second place, but no loyal Republican will refuse to obey the commands of his party."

Joseph B. McCullagh, editor of The Globe-Democrat says: "Reed can have the Vice Presidency without asking for it. It is his if he will only quit refusing it. He has all along maintained that he wants first place or none. But I consider it quite possible that he may accept second place. He is not now any more violently opposed to accepting the Vice Presidential nomination than Logan was in 1884. Logan accepted, and I believe that if Reed shall be nominated by the St. Louis Convention next week he will accept. If not Reed, I could not begin to predict a probable nominee."

The California delegates are booming Ulysses S. Grant for Vice President. George Knight of San Francisco is with the party, and will place Grant in nomination. It is predicted by the Californians that unbounded enthusiasm will follow the oratorical effort, which is sure to associate father and son and please the Grand Army sentiment.

FAIRBANKS AND THURSTON.

Selections Made by Hanna for Temporary and Permanent Chairmen.

CLEVELAND, June 9.—The slate as now arranged by Mark Hanna, McKinley's manager, is for C. W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis to be temporary Chairman of the St. Louis Convention and J. M. Thurston of Nebraska permanent Chairman.

These selections come in the nature of a surprise, as neither had been prominently mentioned during the canvass for the places. It had been understood that the selections would be either Merriam of Minnesota, who refused the honor a month ago, Bulkeley of Connecticut, Alger of Michigan, Evans of Tennessee, Warner Miller of New-York, or Hastings of Pennsylvania, with Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor of Ohio as a possibility.

These men were all carefully considered as to their peculiar fitness by McKinley's managers, and for one reason or another were rejected. During the heat of the campaign John M. Thurston had been one of McKinley's most active supporters. At one time he was mentioned as the man to make the nominating speech for McKinley, and when Foraker was given that honor a deal was made whereby Thurston was to receive an equally high honor.

When C. W. Fairbanks was in Cleveland three weeks ago he was considered as the proper man to preside over the convention during its first arduous deliberations. A strong point in his favor was that in thus honoring Indiana McKinley would be assured of its unanimous support, and would effectually kill any attempt to spring Harrison on the convention at the last moment.

THE AUDITORIUM READY.

Completion of the Decorations of the Convention Hall.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The finishing touches to the Auditorium were given to-day. The portraits of Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut were put up yesterday. The great naval commander will look down upon the members of the convention from the gallery railing, at the east end of the hall. Directly opposite is a portrait of Gen. Phil Sheridan, representing the army. Lincoln and Grant are on the two sides, the first almost directly over the speakers' stand, and Grant at the centre of the south gallery, opposite. Higher than all, just above the Lincoln portrait, is the picture of Washington. Each is surrounded by American flags.

Some have wondered why Sherman, who lived and was buried in St. Louis, and who outranked Sheridan when he retired from the army, was not selected, instead of the latter, for one of the four places of honor with Washington. The answer is that the local committee desired to have the cavalry as well as the infantry represented.

The absence of pictures and mottoes representing leaders of the Republican Party of to-day may be noticed. The omission was intentional. The local committee, supposed to be tinctured with McKinleyism, was placed under restrictions in this matter. Here is one of the clauses of the contract, signed by Chairman Kennard, a Democrat, by the way, and his colleague:

> The Citizens' Committee of St. Louis agrees to furnish to the Republican National Committee a hall of the seating capacity of 12,000 or more, handsomely and properly decorated and lighted, without any expense whatever to said National Committee, it being understood that in the decoration of said hall said committee shall not use the picture, photograph, or name of any living Republican; nor shall any insignia or motto be used calculated to advance the cause of any candidate for President.

Probably no flag in the Auditorium will attract more attention and cause more comment than that of the Cuban insurgents. It occupies a conspicuous place; in fact, the most conspicuous place in the entire building. The colors of the Cuban Republic can be seen from any seat in the gallery or dress circle, and that is more than can be said of any other National emblem in the building. Even the President's flag, or banner, just above the Cuban colors, will not be visible to some of the occupants of the dress circle.

LEADERS ARE ARRIVING.

A Warm Contest for Control in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The prominent arrivals to-night include Joseph H. Manley of Maine, member of the National Committee; Senator Gear of Iowa, Senator Hansbrough, National Committeeman of North Dakota; Senator Shoup, National Committeeman of Idaho; Chairman Thomas Carter of Montana, J. S. Hammer, National Committeeman from Indian Territory; Wright Cuney, (colored,) delegate at large and National Committeeman from Texas; J. R. Lynch, delegate at large from Mississippi; T. D. Riordan of California; Powell Clayton, National Committeeman from Arkansas; N. B. Scott, Committeeman from West Virginia; Isaac M. Potter, Committeeman from Rhode Island, and W. R. Hearst of California.

Mr. Manley was visited to-night by scores of politicians, all eager to press claims of various sorts, but Mr. Manley pleaded fatigue from his long journey and retired early. Among his callers was ex-Congressman Nathan Frank of St. Louis, who is a contesting delegate from the Twelfth Missouri District. The decision of the committee in regard to the claims of the delegates from this district will decide membership of the National Committee from Missouri in all probability. The contesting delegations are respectively friendly—one to Chauncey I. Filley, the other to Richard C. Kerens. There are thirty-four delegates from Missouri—nineteen necessary to a choice—and Mr. Kerens claims to have already secured the pledges of seventeen delegates.

WHAT WILL THE A. P. A. SAY?

Archbishop Kane May Be Invited to Pray at the Convention.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The suggestion has been made informally to members of the Republican National Committee here that Archbishop Kane be invited to offer the prayer at the opening of the convention.

It is customary to have a prayer at the opening of each day's proceedings. Representatives of different denominations are invited. The argument that will be used with the committeemen is that Archbishop Kane is the head of the Catholic Church for a large section of the country; that this is his home, and that it would be a graceful thing for the representatives of the Republican Party to do, especially so when so much has been said about A. P. A. influences.

It is supposed that if the matter is formally presented to the committee the representative from Missouri, R. C. Kerens, will do it.

BIG BOSS HANNA STARTS.

The Essence of the McKinley Boom Travels in State to St. Louis.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 9.—Wearing the air of a conquering host the advance guard of the McKinley boom, with Manager M. A.

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MR. PLATT'S EARLY START

HE WILL BEGIN HIS JOURNEY TO ST. LOUIS TO-DAY.

Several Trusted Lieutenants Will Accompany Him, and in the Convention City He Will Keep Up His Fight Against McKinley—He Will Insist upon a Strong Sound-Money Platform—Mr. Gibbs and the National Committee.

Mr. Platt has his gripsack packed for St. Louis.

With the same sentiments toward Major McKinley that he expressed when he opened fire on the Ohio man a month ago, he will start for the convention city this morning. With him will go several trusted lieutenants, and with his departure the anti-McKinley fight as waged by New-York Republicans will be next heard from on the battlefield, when the nomination of some one will be made.

Some of the delegates from this city called to see Mr. Platt last night and take counsel with him. Among them were Fred S. Gibbs and Abraham Gruber.

Mr. Gibbs called to report progress in his canvass of the delegates on the question of membership in the National Committee. He has been industrious, and last night he declared that he had the support of sixty-two of the seventy-two delegates. He is going to start for the convention city to-morrow, and get the advantage of one day's start over the majority of the delegates from this State, if it be an advantage to be in St. Louis a day ahead at this season of the year.

Representative Benjamin B. Odell, Jr., who is to go on the train with Mr. Platt, came to this city last night. He had no predictions to make as to the outcome at St. Louis.

"All the information I have as to what is going to happen there is that I know how I am going to vote," he said.

Some who were with the group of politicians in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night maintained that Mr. Platt had strengthened himself among Republicans of the State by his fight against Major McKinley, from the fact that his attack had been given the appearance of a fight on behalf of gold as against a "straddle" on the currency question. It is with this idea that he will go to St. Louis, it was said. It is his purpose to continue the fight until the nomination is made. His bridges have been burned. He has neither inclination nor opportunity to take any attitude toward Major McKinley during the next week or two other than that taken heretofore, it was asserted.

"If McKinley shall be nominated," said one of the delegates, "Mr. Platt will come home with the record of having fought him on behalf of the gold sentiment of this State as against silver. Mr. Platt will go to St. Louis prepared to emphasize what he has said on this subject heretofore. He will be one of the best advertised men in St. Louis, and he will insist, as will all the State delegates, with few exceptions, that the currency plank be as sound as that of the New-York Republican State Convention."

The anti-McKinley men in this city are not yet willing to admit that the Canton man will surely be nominated. They insist that something will turn up which will surprise the country and give the nomination to some other man. They refuse to believe in the accuracy of the figures of the McKinley men, and they count, in part, on the results in the contested delegations to bear out their position.

They also count on the ability of the old-time manipulators, such as Messrs. Platt, Clarkson, Manley, Quay, and others, to bring about changes of heart among the delegates. They cannot believe that these old-time "bosses" have lost their cunning, or that Mr. Hanna has been sharp enough to have secured absolutely all the delegates he says are for McKinley.

WORK TO BE DONE AT ST. LOUIS.

What George E. Green Says Should Be Solid Platform Planks.

President George E. Green of the Republican League of New-York has prepared an address to the Executive Committee and members of the league on the work to be done by the St. Louis Convention. He says:

> The time is not a propitious one for dodging issues, or building platforms of doubtful planks, susceptible of different constructions. The exigencies of the situation demand an honest, unequivocal and fearless declaration of party principles, and this demand must be complied with if success is hoped for. Two of the strongest planks upon which the party must rely for platform solidity are:
>
> First—An emphatic demand for "sound money," and a continual maintenance of the present gold basis, recognized by all civilized countries alike as the standard of the world. No free silver, 16 to 1 ratio, or other compromise proposition in advance of an international treaty.
>
> Second—A decided protective tariff, one made "on purpose," not alone for revenue requisite to defray Governmental expenses, but as well to afford ample protection to home industries and home labor against the pauper-wage competition of foreign countries.

President Green calls attention to that provision of the league's constitution which prohibits the use of the organization for furthering the interests of any candidate previous to nomination. Some of the State leagues have been passing resolutions indorsing the candidacy for the Vice Presidency of Gen. E. A. McAlpin, the President of the National League.

TO HELP NEGRO DELEGATES.

How McKinley Leaguers Would Aid the Colored Men.

The McKinley Leaguers from this State propose to help out the Southern delegates to the National Convention, against whom, if reports be true, the color line has been drawn by St. Louis hotel keepers.

John E. Milholland yesterday read the newspaper stories that colored delegates had been unable to get accommodations, and he promptly came to the rescue. He sent the following telegram to John Hill, Chairman of the Mississippi delegation:

> Have read with amazement about your treatment by St. Louis hotels. It seems incredible. Proper treatment was promised colored Republicans when the National Committee selected St. Louis. The New-York McKinley League's special train of sleepers and dining cars will arrive Sunday night, and will be placed at the disposal of yourself and other reputable colored delegates and friends who cannot be accommodated elsewhere.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 9.—The negroes of Topeka held a meeting this morning and sent a telegram to Cyrus Leland, the Kansas member of the National Republican Committee, demanding that the committee move the National Convention to Chicago unless the hotels at St. Louis shall be more hospitable to negro delegates. Gov. Morrill sent a like message.

The Ambition of Frederick Gibbs.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 9.—Ex-Speaker of the Assembly Fremont Cole has visited this city on his way through the State to secure signatures of delegates to the National Republican Convention recommending the appointment of ex-Senator Frederick Gibbs as National Committeeman for the State of New-York. He has succeeded in getting fifty-six names on his paper, including those of Messrs. Depew, Platt, Miller, and Lauterbach, the delegates at large.

Followed a Western Fashion.

William Marmion, twenty-three years old, of 210 East Seventieth Street, a draughtsman, created great excitement in McGrath's saloon, 32 West Twenty-ninth Street, about 6 o'clock last evening by emptying the contents of a revolver into the ceiling of the place. At the time the saloon was crowded with a number of sporting men and bookmakers, who fled in panic. Marmion was arrested and locked up in the West Thirtieth Street Station.

CAPT. HEALY'S SEVERE SENTENCE.

Suspended for Four Years and to be Publicly Reprimanded.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Capt. Michael A. Healy of the Revenue Cutter Service, Treasury Department, stationed at San Francisco, Cal., to-day received the next most severe sentence to dismissal from Secretary Carlisle. The order reads:

> That Capt. Michael A. Healy be dropped to the foot of the list of Captains of the revenue cutter service, and that he retain that place hereafter; that he be suspended from rank and command and kept on waiting orders for a term of four years, and that he be publicly reprimanded by the reading of this order on board all vessels of the Revenue Cutter Service by the commanding officer of each, at a muster of the commissioned officers, and admonished if again found guilty of the excessive use of intoxicants during the term of his sentence or thereafter, whether afloat or ashore, he will be summarily dismissed from the service.

Capt. Healy commanded the United States steamer Bear, and charges were preferred against him by Lieuts. Daniel and Emery and Assistant Engineer Jones. Five charges and fourteen specifications were made by Lieut. Daniel, one charge and three specifications by Lieut. Emery, and one charge and two specifications by Engineer Jones. The charges embraced drunkenness, abusive and tyrannous conduct, placing a Government vessel in peril while drunk, and endangering life and property. There were fifty-eight witnesses examined, whose testimony covered 992 typewritten pages. On all of the twenty-six charges and specifications he was found guilty except on three immaterial points, and the trial board recommended that he "be dismissed the service."

Secretary Carlisle, in his review of the case, states that Capt. Healy has served thirty years in the Revenue Cutter Service, during which time he "performed much creditable and valuable service," and while there are no mitigating circumstances, in view of the recommendation of the trial board, that "such clemency as may be consistent with the gravity of the case and the welfare of the Revenue-Cutter Service," be extended to him, Secretary Carlisle modified the findings of the court as given.

THE POLICE CALL IT MURDER.

They Think Iback Was Pushed over Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, June 9.—Chief of Police Dinan this morning inclines strongly to the opinion that the killing of the man here last night was not an accident, but deliberate murder, and that the victim was pushed over the bank by the man standing near to him, and who has since so mysteriously disappeared.

E. H. Henderson of South Bend, Ind., a witness of the affair, says he did not see the men until his attention was attracted by the cry of the victim. He then saw him put his hand out as if to clutch for his hat, and in the same instant fall into the water and be swept over the Falls. The point at which he was standing, it is significantly pointed out, is not more than a foot from the edge of the Falls, and a person could easily be shoved over. The police think that when the victim threw up his hands it was the movement of a man who had been shoved from behind, and that the sudden push had knocked off the hat, which led to the first belief that it had blown off.

Mr. Henderson says the missing "friend" handed him a card which the victim of the tragedy gave him in Syracuse three weeks ago. It bears the name of George Iback, commercial traveler for the Indianapolis Hotel Register Company. Mr. Henderson also says the name of Iback's companion was Kessel, and that when Iback fell into the Rapids Kessel was several feet away from him. Iback's body has not been recovered. There is no clue to Kessel's whereabouts.

TO REMOVE GEN. RAWLINS'S BODY.

A Proposal to Bury It in Front of Gen. Lee's Old Residence.

NEWBURG, N. Y., June 9.—John A. Rawlins Post, No. 1, Department of the Potomac, G. A. R., proposes to remove the remains of Gen. John A. Rawlins, a famous commander in the Union Army during the war, and an intimate friend of Gen. Grant, from the Congressional Cemetery at Washington, to the National Cemetery at Arlington, Va. It is intended to inter them near the graves of Gens. Sheridan, Crook, and Gresham, and Admiral Porter, on the brow of the hill overlooking Washington, in front of Gen. Lee's old residence, where the body of Gen. Hancock is also soon to be reinterred.

Commander Thomas R. Shepperd of Rawlins Post has written to the children of Gen. Rawlins for their permission to remove the remains. The children are the wife of Dr. Wesley Wait, Newburg, N. Y.; Mrs. George Holman, and Mr. James B. Rawlins of Barnegat Park, N. J. Their consent will undoubtedly be given. The monument over the remains of the General in the Congressional Cemetery was erected by them.

Rawlins Post is the oldest organization in continuous existence in the Grand Army, having been chartered Oct. 12, 1866.

WRECKED BY A DEADLY CYCLONE.

An Alabama Town Destroyed and Many Persons Killed.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 9.—The little town of Wyeth City, in Marshal County, some thirty miles west of Gadsden, with a population of about 300, was completely wrecked at 11 o'clock this morning by a cyclone.

Eighteen dwelling houses were destroyed. The cyclone lasted fully five minutes, and then passed in a northeasterly direction. Fifteen persons are wounded, six fatally. Mrs. Picketts and a man named Bundby were badly hurt, and will die. Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Brown, and several children will probably die.

The path of the cyclone was about 100 yards wide. Several persons are missing, and it is probable that they will be found dead. Ed Long and an unknown woman were killed by lightning.

Judge Falconbridge Resigns.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 9.—W. G. Falconbridge, of the Ontario High Court of Justice has resigned his seat in the Senate of the University of Toronto, owing to the decision of the Senate to confer the Honorary degree of LL. D. on Prof. Goldwin Smith. When such a decision was resolved on unanimously. Justice Falconbridge writes in his letter, he concluded that the Senate was not the place for men loyal to the British flag. The degree in question will be conferred on Prof. Smith on Friday next.

Money to Improve Park Walks.

The Board of Estimate decided yesterday to spend $33,000 in repairing the walks in Mount Morris, Bryant, Tompkins, East River, Stuyvesant, and Washington Parks, and $12,500 was appropriated to repave the Sixty-fifth Street transverse road. To the commission for laying out the small park on East One Hundred and Eleventh Street, $13,904 was voted, and, on the request of the Health Department, $1,280 was set aside for the establishment of a life saving corps for the Summer months.

Three Titled Men Travel Afoot.

Three German travelers, who gave their names as Baron Alexander Karneczynski, Baron Otto von Sark Mitzlai, and Baron Frederick Ferdinand von Leuetzson, called at the Mayor's office yesterday and got the Mayor's signature and a copy of the city's seal to prove that they had been in this city. All they would say was that they were going through the countries of the world on foot. They will start for Albany to-day.

A Child for Mme. Patenotre.

CAPE MAY, N. J., June 9.—Mme. Patenotre, wife of the French Ambassador to the United States, formerly Miss Elverson of Philadelphia, became the mother of a girl last night at her cottage here. Mother and child are doing well.

E. CLARKSON POTTER HURT

THROWN FROM HIS PONY WHILE PLAYING A GAME OF POLO.

He Rode into a General Scramble for the Ball on the Westchester Country Club Grounds on Monday, and After Being Dismounted His Horse Rolled on Him—A Pony's Hoof Struck His Head and He Became Unconscious—May Recover.

Some of the members of the polo team of the Westchester Country Club had a game Monday afternoon. E. Clarkson Potter, the Captain of the team, and Lawrence and Montgomery Potter were on one side. Major Cooley, Howard Potter, and Mr. Allen were on the other. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mrs. Augustus V. Ellis, who as Miss Annie Hunter, was a dashing cross-country rider; Robert Potter, Mrs. E. C. Potter, Charles Havemeyer, Mrs. Reed, and others of the club members who have country houses inside the grounds were looking on.

The game began about 4 o'clock. Though only six horsemen engaged, they were the most daring members of the club, and the playing, which had been called for practice only, became a most spirited contest. Mr. Allen had a pony disabled in the first half hour, and Lawrence Waterbury took a fresh mount, too. Clarkson Potter had missed the ball in a hard chase after his cousin Howard. Montgomery Waterbury barely saved the game from being lost by a clever return near the goal. Major Cooley, Allen, and Montgomery Waterbury were bunched in a scuffle for the ball, and E. Clarkson Potter rode in headlong to Waterbury's aid. His pony struck the others and fell. Potter at the instant withdrew his feet from the stirrups, but was knocked down. The pony rolled half over him as he lay among the hoofs of the other horses. The pony scrambled to his feet and ran riderless across the field—his master lying senseless on the grass.

The men and women on the three spectators' benches of the little grand stand all went to where Potter was, his wife among them. While his house is being remodeled he is occupying the cottage of Mr. Edwards, which is near the clubhouse, and adjoins the polo ground. Still insensible, he was carried into the house. Dr. William C. Deming was called from Westchester Village by telephone, and later Dr. Clement Cleveland of 59 West Thirty-eighth Street was summoned. They agreed that Mr. Potter's brain was contused. The only injury they could find was a bruise on the left side of the head, probably made by a pony's hoof. The skin was not cut, neither was the skull broken. He was unconscious all night. He became partially sensible during yesterday forenoon. Dr. Charles L. Dana, a specialist in such injuries, of 59 West Forty-sixth Street, was called in consultation.

"We are all of the same opinion," said Dr. Deming. "The injury is a serious one, but is by no means necessarily fatal. We think that Mr. Potter will recover, though slowly, as is usual in wounds of this character."

Mr. Potter is the senior member of the stock brokerage firm of E. C. Potter & Co., 36 Wall Street. His partner is C. M. Oelrichs. Mr. Potter is about thirty-six years old. He is a nephew of Bishop Potter and married Miss Emily Havemeyer, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer. He is a brother-in-law of William B. Duncan, Jr., who married a Miss Havemeyer. Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter have seven children.

E. C. Potter & Co. have been supposed to represent the Sugar Trust in the Stock Exchange. It was reported on the Exchange yesterday noon that Mr. Potter had been killed. To the rumor of his death is attributed the decline in Sugar shares of 1⅝ points. The report was probably caused by the death of Mrs. Jane Potter of 47 West Eighty-third Street, widow of Joseph Potter, and mother of E. Clifford Potter, in the real estate business at 128 Broadway.

Many persons called at the office of E. C. Potter & Co. yesterday to make inquiries about Mr. Potter's condition.

Mr. Potter is a member of the Knickerbocker, the Meadowbrook, the New-York Yacht, the Racquet, and the Metropolitan Clubs. He has been an energetic sportsman in polo, cross-country riding, and golf. He is considered one of the best polo players in the country, and is Treasurer of the National Polo Association. A favorite saying of his has been that a man to ride or do any other athletic thing well must not be afraid of getting hurt.

"It's heart that wins prize fights and every kind of rough outdoor games," he would say. In playing polo and in riding cross-country he has had many hard knocks.

CONNECTICUT FOR GOLD.

Delegates to Chicago Selected by the Caucuses.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9.—The preliminary caucuses of the Democratic State Convention, which will meet to-morrow, were held this evening. The principal contest was between Judge Lynde Harrison and Alexander Troup for delegate at large from the Second Congressional District. This involved three caucuses, the New-Haven and Middlesex County caucuses and the district delegate caucus. When the contest came to the final caucus Troup's friends withdrew in a body, and Harrison was nominated.

Mayor Miles B. Preston of Hartford was chosen as delegate at large by Hartford and Tolland Counties, James Alldis of Torrington by Fairfield and Litchfield Counties, and ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of New-London by Windham and New-London Counties.

District delegates were selected by caucuses as follows: Hartford County, E. D. Coogan of Windsor Locks; Tolland County, Lyman T. Tingier of Vernon; New-Haven County, William Kennedy of Naugatuck; Middlesex County, Horace B. Butler of Middletown; New-London County, Judge W. H. Shields of Norwich; Windham County, Frederick A. Morrell of Putnam.

Melbert B. Carey of Ridgefield will be temporary Chairman of the convention. The platform will declare for the gold standard and for a tariff that will raise sufficient revenue for the Government.

Called by Mr. Harrity.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The committee having charge of the arrangements for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention has been called to meet at Chicago on Saturday next, June 13, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by National Chairman Harrity.

Army Promotions.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President has sent to the Senate the following nominations: First Lieut. Franklin O. Johnson, Third Cavalry, to be Captain, and Second Lieuts. Albert W. Perry, Ninth Cavalry, and Harry B. Lee, Eleventh Infantry, to be First Lieutenants.

James Gill Takes His Life.

James Gill, sixty years old, committed suicide in his room on the second floor of Casey's Hotel, 300 East Thirty-fourth Street, last night by inhaling illuminating gas. He leaves a wife and married daughter, who live at 208 East Seventy-fourth Street.

Say Pickett Would Resign.

There was a rumor yesterday that Capt. Pickett, who was transferred from the West Thirtieth Street Station to Mulberry Street Station on Monday, had asked to be retired by the Police Commissioners.

Walter J. Joyce Captain Now.

Lieut. Walter J. Joyce, First Lieutenant of Company H, Seventy-first Regiment, was elected Captain of that company at the armory last night, to succeed Capt. S. Percey Fischer, resigned.

WILL NOT ENFORCE "BLUE LAWS."

Jersey City's Chief of Police Will Prevent "Retaliation."

The threat of the Jersey City saloon keepers to bring about a revival of the old blue laws in retaliation for the enforcement of the Sunday laws against liquor selling inspired several timid persons to ask Chief of Police Murphy yesterday what he proposed to do about it. The Chief assured them that they might make their minds easy about the matter.

"The police," said he, "will not be instructed to arrest an organist who is playing an organ in church, because I do not propose to have the police force used in giving effect to any retaliatory measures the saloon keepers may see fit to adopt. I regard the work of an organist as part of the service, the same as the singing or the preaching.

"As regards the old blue laws, I consider that they have been so amended as to exempt works of charity and of necessity from their operation. Under the amendments I believe it proper for grocer's and butcher's shops to be open on Sunday morning and remain open until noon. It may be proper to fine a grocer for selling sardines, since these may be bought at any time, but poor persons, who cannot afford to buy ice, and have no conveniences for keeping it, should certainly be permitted to buy meat, milk, and butter until noon.

"Bicycle riders the police will not interfere with, neither will the police stop railroad trains or trolley cars.

"But the excise laws will be enforced every Sunday, and will be enforced as vigorously as possible. Public sentiment, without regard to persons or politics, is behind this enforcement, and it will be kept up. If the saloon keepers attempt to retaliate with the old blue laws I think they will find that they have merely invoked the aid of a boomerang."

A BATTLE FOR A YOUNG GIRL.

The Forces of the Lover Repulsed by the Family.

ALBUQUERQUE, New-Mexico, June 9.—A Mexican, claiming to be a Count and calling himself Don Juan Miguel de la Gorda, became enamored of the pretty sixteen-year-old daughter of Merchant Dow, in the little town of Tijique, forty miles east of Albuquerque. The girl rejected him, and her father ordered him away from the house.

After a few days the Don enlisted a squad of sheep herders, and gave it out that he intended to storm the place and carry the girl away by force, but the father heard of his coming, and when Don Juan approached the house yesterday evening a pitched battle ensued, in which one man and a horse on the Don's side were killed outright, and several men on both sides were dangerously wounded.

Dow held the fort, and the Don's forces retired without the girl.

DIVIDEND PAID WHEN NOT EARNED.

Trustees of Commercial Bank Must Repay It to the Receiver.

A jury, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday found a verdict in favor of William N. Dykman, receiver of the defunct Commercial Bank of that city, who sued the bank Directors for $4,293.60, the amount of a dividend which they improperly declared and paid in June, 1892. The suit was brought under a statute which makes bank Directors who vote to declare a dividend when there is a deficit personally liable for the amount.

In the present case, the bank statement, issued June 28, 1892, showed an apparent surplus on hand of $97,000, when its capital was really impaired to the extent of $101,975.15.

The defendants will appeal the case to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

HAS MORE OFFICES THAN VOTERS.

Pelham Is the Smallest Incorporated Village of Record.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 9.—The new village of Pelham, which was created by a special act of the Legislature that was signed recently by Gov. Morton, comprises the territory known as Pelham Heights, and is one of the smallest incorporated villages of record. There are but sixteen voters in the place, and there are eleven offices to be filled. If a full Board of Health should be elected there would be offices for all the voters and some left over.

The village covers that part of Pelham bounded by the village of Pelham Manor, the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railway, Mount Vernon, and New-Rochelle. The new village is the home of Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild.

HURT WATCHING A CIRCUS PARADE.

Fifty Persons Go Down with a Balcony—Some Fatally Injured.

OTTAWA, Kan., June 9.—A balcony crowded with people watching Forepaugh & Sells's Circus parade gave way to-day, precipitating fifty or sixty persons thirty feet to the crowded sidewalk.

Several persons are thought to be injured fatally, while twenty others are injured seriously.

Many receiving slight injuries escaped into the crowd and were taken away by friends.

Silver Going to Europe.

The steamship St. Paul, which will sail from this port to Europe to-day, will carry 375,000 ounces of bar silver and 100,000 Mexican dollars. The shipments are made by the following firms: J. & W. Seligman & Co., 200,000 ounces; M. Guggenheim's Sons, 100,000 ounces, and Zimmerman & Forshay, 75,000 ounces and 100,000 Mexican dollars.

Increase in Canal Shipments.

ALBANY, June 9.—The report of the canal shipments for the week ended June 8, compared with last year's figures covering a corresponding time, show an increase of nearly 34,000 tons. The figures for 1895 were 103,940 tons, this year's figures being 137,599 tons. The shipments of wheat have increased from 3,589 tons in 1895 to 26,704 tons this year.

Joseph Mangot Killed by a Trolley.

Joseph Mangot, seven years old, of 46 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, was run over by a Lorimer Street trolley car in front of his home yesterday afternoon. His right leg was completely severed from his body. He died while being taken to St. Catharine's Hospital. Motorman Edwin C. Anderson was arrested.

Frank Mayo Died of Heart Disease.

OMAHA, Neb., June 9.—The inquest held upon Frank Mayo, the actor, on request of his family, showed that death was caused by heart disease. The body is lying in state at the Elks' Lodge rooms, where services were held this afternoon. The body will be sent to Philadelphia this evening.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Herman Keck, a diamond merchant of Cincinnati, who was recently convicted at Philadelphia of attempting to smuggle diamonds valued at $7,000 from Antwerp, has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined $200. Capt. Loewitz of the steamer Rhynland has also been indicted on the same charge.

—Joseph Harmon of 751 First Avenue, this city, was shot on board the Diamond Pleasure Club's excursion barge on its return trip to New-York through the Sound Sunday, May 25, died yesterday at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, Elizabeth, N. J. John Marzenski is under arrest for the crime.

—Frederick L. Osgood (Dem.) was elected Mayor, and Irving J. Willis, (Dem.,) Councilman, at the special election in Norwich, Conn., yesterday. At the regular election they were counted out because of defective ballots.

—Jerome E. Grosh of Toledo, Ohio, a student at Harvard College, aged twenty-three years, was accidentally shot through the lungs while cleaning his revolver. He is expected to recover.

—By premature explosion of 180 cans of dynamite at Lilly, Penn., Michael Scawneski was killed and five fellow-workmen on the Pennsylvania Railroad were probably fatally injured.

WILL FRAME A CHARTER

The Greater New-York Commission Filled by the Governor.

MEN PROMINENT IN PUBLIC AFFAIRS

A Question as to the Eligibility of Controller Fitch, Who Is One of the Appointees for New-York.

STEWART L. WOODFORD IS SURPRISED

Asked Consideration for His Partner After His Own Selection Had Been Determined Upon.

ALBANY, June 9.—Gov. Morton to-day announced the appointment of the following Commissioners to prepare a charter for the consolidated cities and towns on islands in New-York Harbor—the Greater New-York:

For New-York City.

Seth Low, President of Columbia College and ex-Mayor of Brooklyn.

Benjamin F. Tracy, ex-Judge of the Court of Appeals and ex-Secretary of the Navy.

John F. Dillon, ex-Judge of the United States Circuit Court.

Ashbel P. Fitch, lawyer, ex-Member of Congress, and now Controller of the City of New-York.

For Brooklyn.

**Stewart L.

ern Union Telegraph Company, and the Manhattan Railway Company as counsel for the Goulds.

Stewart L. Woodford.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford is a native of this city and is a member of the law firm of Arnoux, Ritch & Woodford. He was born Sept. 3, 1835, and was educated at the Columbia Grammar School and then entered Columbia College. After leaving there and spending one year at Yale, he returned to Columbia and was graduated in the class of '54. He was admitted to the bar in 1857, and in 1861 was appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York. In the second year of the war he resigned the position and enlisted in Company H of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Regiment, N. Y. S. V. He was made Captain of the company and soon rose to be Lieutenant Colonel of the regiment. He was promoted to be Brigadier General, and after the evacuation of Charleston was made Military Governor of that city.

After his return from the war he was elected Lieutenant Governor of this State, with Reuben E. Fenton for Governor. He was a candidate for Governor in 1870 against John T. Hoffman, and was defeated. He was appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York in 1877, and held that office until 1883, when he was succeeded by Elihu Root. He has held no public office since.

Ashbel P. Fitch.

Controller Ashbel P. Fitch was born at Moores, Clinton County, N. Y., Oct. 8, 1848, and received his education in the public schools of this city. He was prepared for college at Williston Seminary, at Easthampton, Mass., and then went to Europe, where he completed his studies at the Universities of Jena and Berlin. On his return to this country he studied law at the Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. He was a member of the Fiftieth Congress. He was renominated for Congress in 1888, was elected, and re-elected in 1890 and 1892. He resigned as Congressman to accept the office of Controller, which he will hold until the end of 1897.

Silas B. Dutcher.

Silas B. Dutcher was born in Otsego County, this State, July 12, 1829. He was brought up on a farm, where his education was limited. Coming to this city in 1855, he engaged in mercantile pursuits. President Johnson appointed him Supervisor of Internal Revenue in November, 1868, and he remained in that office until November, 1872, when he resigned to accept the United States Pension Agency in this city. He held that office for three years, and then resigned to take a responsible position with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Subsequently he was appointed Appraiser of the Port of New-York, and he held that office until 1880, when Gov. Cornell appointed him Superintendent of Public Works.

Some time afterward he became President of the Union Dime Savings Bank of this city. He held this office until 1891, when he was made President of the Hamilton Trust Company of Brooklyn. He has resided in Brooklyn since 1861, and has been for four years a member of the Brooklyn Board of Education. He is also a Director of the Nassau and the Atlantic Avenue Street Railway companies.

William C. De Witt.

William C. De Witt is a well-known lawyer of Brooklyn and was formerly Corporation Counsel of that city. He was born in Paterson, N. J., Jan. 25, 1840, and went to Brooklyn when but five years old. He was educated at the Claverack Institute and subsequently studied law. He was admitted to the bar in 1861, and eight years later he was elected Corporation Counsel, holding that office for nearly thirteen consecutive years.

George M. Pinney, Jr.

George M. Pinney, Jr., District Attorney for Richmond County, was born in Windsor, Wis., March 8, 1856. He was prepared for college at the University of California, and entered Harvard with the class of '78, and was graduated with honors. Coming to New-York in 1882, he entered the office of Evarts, Southmayd & Choate, and remained there four years. He was admitted to the bar in 1886, and organized the firm of Pinney & Sterling. Subsequently he became a member of the firm of Carter, Pinney & Kellogg. He resides at New-Brighton, S. I.

Garret J. Garretson.

Garret J. Garretson, County Judge of Queens County, was born July 16, 1847. After graduating from college he was admitted to the bar in December, 1869. His first public office was School Commissioner for the Second District of Queens County. He was appointed Surrogate of the county by Gov. Cornell in 1880, to fill an unexpired term. He was elected County Judge and was re-elected in 1891, and still holds that office.

AUTHORITY FOR THE COMMISSION.

Section of the Law Under Which Gov. Morton Has Acted.

The law under which this commission is appointed is contained in Section 3 of the Act of Consolidation, and reads as follows:

The President of the commission appointed under Chapter 311 of the Laws of 1890, the Mayors respectively of the cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Long Island City, the State Engineer and Surveyor, the Attorney General, and nine other persons, residents of the territory of said municipal corporation, as so enlarged, who shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall be Commissioners, and are hereby authorized and directed, on or before Feb. 1, 1897, to make a final report to the Legislature and submit therewith such bills as will, upon their enactment into laws, provide a government for the municipal corporation, the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, as by this act enlarged, and among other things for attaining an equal and uniform rate of taxation and of valuation for the purpose of taxation throughout the whole of the territory of the said municipal corporation as so enlarged; and that commission shall cease to exist on March 1, 1897.

Said commission may, in and for the performance of said work, employ counsel and such other persons as it may deem necessary, and fix their compensation; subpoena witnesses, compel the production before it of any public record or document of any of the bodies politic or corporate aforesaid, administer oaths, and examine thereunder any person touching the subject matter hereby committed to its charge; and each of the said bodies politic and corporate, its agents and servants, is hereby directed, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, to furnish to the said commissioners or its representatives free access at all reasonable hours to all such records and documents and all information within its possession or under its control.

The said commission shall proceed as continuously as may be with the work aforesaid, and shall, from time to time, report to the Legislature its progress therein and its recommendations, and shall prepare and submit to the Legislature bills in proper form for enactment embodying such recommendations with a proposed charter or bills for the government of such consolidated municipality, and providing further for the election of a Mayor and the other municipal officers therein provided for at the general election to be held in the year 1897.

Mayor Strong Satisfied.

Mayor Strong looked over the list of Commissioners of the Greater New-York and said: "I regard these selections as excellent. I have nothing to say about the way in which the places are divided among the various divisions of the municipality. I was not consulted about the appointments, nor did I make any recommendations to the Governor, but the men selected are very satisfactory."

Controller Fitch's Friends Pleased.

The selection of Controller Fitch as one of the New-York City members of the Greater New-York Commission has gratified the Controller's personal and political friends very much. His knowledge of the financial affairs of the city will be of great service in the deliberations of the commission if he accepts the appointment. There is no doubt that he will accept if he finds that there is no legal objection in the way. The only question is, whether the provision of the Consolidation act which provides that no city official shall hold any other position under the city, State, or National Governments, of trust, honor, or emolument, would apply to the Controller. This will be looked into by the Controller before he signifies his intention regarding the appointment.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.)

—1:30 A. M.—862 Tenth Avenue; dwelling of Anton Braun; damage, $25.

—10:30 A. M.—225 Rivington Street; Fibush Levine; tenement; damage, $150.

—11:10 A. M.—224 Madison Street; Isaac Kaufman; tenement; damage, $200.

—7 P. M.—353 Third Avenue; Daniel Callahan; damage slight.

—7:45 P. M.—485 Canal Street; Samuel Knapp; damage trifling.

—9:01 P. M.—2,055 First Avenue; Julia Burger; damage, $15.

ROHL-SMITH WINS AGAIN

CONGRESS WILL NOT INTERFERE WITH THE SHERMAN STATUE.

Senator Wolcott's Resolution to Inquire Into the Controversy Voted Down by the Senate—A Long Debate on the Question, Which Ends in the Defeat of the Motion—Mr. Wolcott's Clear Explanation of His Motives.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Senate to-day considered the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) for an inquiry into the contest for the erection of an equestrian statue for Gen. W. T. Sherman, and requesting the suspension of the contract until the next session.

Mr. Wolcott explained and advocated the resolution. It seemed to him, he said, that a great injury had been done in making the contract, and that a proper investigation of the subject by the Library Committee of the Senate would result either in righting the wrong done or in showing that the contract was the best conclusion of the whole matter. Mr. Wolcott rehearsed some of the facts, which showed that the Army of the Tennessee had collected $16,000, and that Congress had appropriated $50,000, making the whole fund $96,000; that bids and models were called for; that twenty-six models had been submitted, and that a committee of National sculptors, including the most distinguished sculptor in the world, had been appointed, which had selected two models as the best, but of such equal merit that the committee preferred that the commission itself should determine which should be accepted.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) asked Mr. Wolcott who had appointed "those cultured gentlemen at New-York."

"The Army of the Tennessee, on June 20, 1895," Mr. Wolcott replied.

He went on to state that a committee of the Army of the Tennessee struck from the list of names of sculptors, who were to receive $1,000 each, one who stood No. 4 in the list, and had put in his place one who had stood as No. 10—Mr. Rohl-Smith—and had given to this artist, whom it had thus boosted up, the contract for the statue.

The City of Washington was, he said, disgraced by monuments and statues and bronzes, which should have no place there. But Senators owed it to themselves, to art, and to truth, that if people who have knowledge on the subject of art are invited to give their judgment, that judgment should be observed. Many of the artists who competed never would have competed if they had not supposed that their models would be passed upon by men of competent judgment. It was a grave question, too, whether, under the circumstances, these artists had not legal rights which they might insist upon. He wound up his speech by declaring that the question should be investigated whether or not the selection of the model and the giving of the contract had been done fairly, straightforwardly, and legally.

Mr. Allison, (Rep., Iowa,) argued against the resolution, and contended that the only jurisdiction which Congress had over the matter was given in the joint resolution of 1892, which provided that a commission, consisting of the President of the Army of the Tennessee, (Gen. Dodge,) the Secretary of War, and the General of the Army, were—to do what? to select a site for the statue and prepare the pedestal on which it should rest. Referring to Mr. Rohl-Smith of Chicago, Mr. Allison said that it was well known that one of the artists' committee, Mr. St. Gaudens, was an open and avowed enemy of Mr. Rohl-Smith, and had accused him of stealing his (St. Gaudens') likeness of Gen. Sherman. Mr. Allison also said that the final award had been made by the Secretary of War, the General of the Army, the President of the Army of the Tennessee, (Gen. Dodge,) Gen. Henderson, Gen. John W. Noble, and Col. Cowan. They had sat in judgment on the models.

Was it to be supposed, Mr. Allison asked, that these six men betrayed, for favoritism, the trust reposed in them; or that they "juggled" with artists for the purpose of helping some favorite? Should these men be degraded by an inquiry as respected their competency, their honesty, and their integrity? Whatever others might do, he would not vote for any such inquiry or for any such stigma upon these men.

Mr. Hawley, (Rep., Conn.,) also opposed the resolution. What he favored was a popular statue of Gen. Sherman—such a one as his old soldiers would recognize at half a mile distance; not a mere work of art, which might be entitled "The American General," but which was not the statue of "Old Tecumseh."

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas,) joined in opposition to the resolution. A committee of artists who arrogate to themselves an exclusive knowledge of art would be, he said, the last people to whom he would refer on such a subject. He would defer to the venerable brother and children of Gen. Sherman. And as between the soldiers who followed Gen. Sherman and the subordinates who served under him, he would say that they, not a committee of artists, were the proper judges.

Mr. Wolcott renewed his protest against the disfigurement of the City of Washington by inartistic statues. It would be many a year, he said, before those artists who were charged by the Senator from Texas with "arrogating" to themselves all knowledge of art, would again interfere with the proposed action of Congress. They (Messrs. St. Gaudens, Ward, and Bloomfield) had been invited to pass upon the question, and had done so disinterestedly, fairly, and intelligently. But their action had been brushed aside as if it had been a feather. He had been informed, but did not know how true it was, that the successful artist included on his panel pictures of the judges who had passed upon the work, while the others had not. At all events, the action of that committee of artists had been intelligent and disinterested, and ought to have weight. The subject was one which Congress should investigate.

Finally the vote was taken and the resolution was defeated.

NURSES GRADUATED IN BROOKLYN.

Sutliffe Prize Awarded to Miss Christine H. Kindsgrab.

The graduation exercises of the Long Island College Hospital Training School for Nurses of the class of '96 were held last night at the Second Unitarian Church, Clinton Street, Brooklyn. The exercises, which were of a very simple nature, included presentation of diplomas by Prof. Wight, presentation of medals by Dr. Moore, and the presentation of the Sutliffe Prize by Prof. Wight. All of the twenty-one graduates received medals, there being rewards for exemplary conduct and faithful work. The Sutliffe Prize for general excellence was awarded to Miss Christine H. Kindsgrab.

The following were graduated: Juliette G. Keyes, Cornelia L. Walker, Beatrice F. Hall, Dora M. Patterson, Christine H. Kindsgrab, Clara Hall, M. Louise Bourne, Mary A. Cahill, Letitia R. Cahill, Margaret Berrilence, Helen Arnett, Martha D. Bultmann, Katie R. Garrett, Rosa B. Bond, Anna Belle Campbell, Ada M. La Flamme, M. Lucretia Gibbie, Mary P. Buchanan, Eliza M. Marentette, Jessie Barrie, and Florence Nichol.

Thomas S. Moore, President of the Board of Regents, presided at the exercises.

GLEASONITES TO HOLD PRIMARIES.

Their Leader Will Demand Recognition at State Convention.

A meeting of the General Committee of the Gleason Democracy was held Monday night in Long Island City, at which a call was issued for Assembly district primaries throughout Queens County. Conventions will be held in the three districts, and will take place in Roslyn, Oyster Bay, and Long Island City on June 16. The delegates elected to the Assembly Conventions will meet June 18 and elect delegates to the State Convention.

Mayor Gleason yesterday said he would go to the State Convention with a full set of delegates, and demand recognition as the regular organization of Queens County.

Appointed by Superintendent Pierce.

ALBANY, June 9.—Superintendent of Insurance James F. Pierce to-day announced the appointment of William H. Buckley of this city as Third Deputy Superintendent. Mr. Buckley during the last five years has been private secretary to Superintendent Pierce.

LED BY HEAVENLY GUIDES.

David Tatum Tells of His Inspiration in Mission Work.

In the Friends' Meeting House, at 144 East Twentieth Street, last evening, David Tatum spoke on "The Wonderful Providences of God in Divine Guidance and Answers to prayer." Mr. Tatum comes from Denver, Col., and has spent a lifetime in Gospel, missionary, and temperance work in the Friends' Church. As he sat on one of the three benches which, rising one above the other, facing the congregation, take the place of a pulpit in the quaint old Meeting House, Mr. Tatum seemed quite in his proper place. He looks almost eighty years old, and his snow-white hair, heavy gold-bowed spectacles, and straight black coat gave him an old-time air.

Mr. Tatum believes implicitly in the visitations of messengers of God, with a simple straightforwardness which showed how firmly he believed what he said, told of remarkable instances in his own career.

"When I was living in Indianapolis, in September, 1860," he said, "I sat alone in my room reading, and suddenly, whether I was awake or in a trance, there stood before me a person that impressed me as an angel. He was robed in snow white, and his right foot that stood out from his robe was of marvelous delicacy. His auburn hair was of a golden tinge. His face was veiled with a fabric, wonderfully fine, but veiled so that I could not see it. He said to me, 'David, if thou strive and give thyself to serve God, thou shalt be rewarded.' I cried out, 'O Lord, have mercy and save me.' Three other times have I been visited by angels who gave me counsel."

Mr. Tatum told of an experience he had in Cleveland, Ohio. He said he was walking along the street when he became suddenly impressed with the feeling that some one was very sick and needed him. Not knowing of any one who was sick he walked along and turned into a narrow street. "I passed several houses," said the preacher, "and at last stopped and knocked at one. A neatly-dressed young woman came to the door. I asked her if any one was sick and she told me that her mother was very ill. I found her mother a believer, but without hope. I read to her the fifteenth chapter of John. She said she had a vision the night before of some one coming to her and reading that chapter. 'When you came in,' she said, 'I recognized you.'"

Mr. Tatum, with increasing fervor, told a story of his being suddenly moved with a feeling that in a saloon he would find a young man who needed him. He said that he walked on down the street, passing many saloons, until he felt that he had reached the right one. Within he found a young man lying drunk whom he cared for and converted. That God interferes directly in the affairs of man in answer to prayer, the preacher proved by a story of how he had once prayed that in order to reach a town where he was greatly in need, the Lord would hold a train at a junction without injuring any person or doing damage to the train. When he reached the junction, Mr. Tatum said, he found the connecting train with one wheel off the track "with not so much as a bolt broken."

COMPRESSED AIR WILL BE TRIED.

Experiments Up Town Until the Motor Can Be Well Tested.

An addition to the Metropolitan Traction Company's power house, at Lenox Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, is in course of erection. It will be equipped with the machinery necessary for the prospective experiments with compressed-air motors. This machinery is not elaborate or extensive, consisting mainly of a compound condensing engine, to which will be attached the air compressors. It is expected that six of the ten Broadway cable cars sent to the American Wheelock Engine Works, in Worcester, Mass., to be fitted with the Hoadley compressed-air motor, will be returned to this city about July 1. They will be operated only on the Lenox Avenue line until the practicability of the new motor is thoroughly tested.

The attention of H. H. Vreeland, President of the Metropolitan Traction Company, was called yesterday to the following extract from a long article published in Boston and in Worcester a few days ago:

A syndicate of New-York capitalists who are very much interested in the Metropolitan Traction Company have just purchased the American Wheelock Engine Company of Worcester, Mass., and all the patents which that company controls.

"There is no truth in that statement," said Mr. Vreeland. "The Metropolitan Traction Company is not negotiating for the control of the American Wheelock Engine Company, or any of its patents, and I do not know of any circumstance that could serve as a foundation for such a report."

To the following statement made by The Worcester Spy President Vreeland gave assent:

One thing is certain. The motor will never be manufactured in this city, as the works at South Worcester are not at all adapted for the purpose. The experimental work has been done here, simply because the plant was somewhat secluded, and was one of the Hoadley concerns.

On this point Mr. Vreeland merely remarked: "If the motor proves to be a success, the manufacture will require more room and a larger plant than they have in Worcester."

Fifteen of the sixty open cars ordered for the Broadway, the Columbus Avenue, and the Lexington Avenue cable lines have been delivered, but no open cars will be run over the lines named until the entire sixty are ready for use. In size and color these open cars will all be similar to the present standard Metropolitan Traction car. They will be lighted by the Pintsch light, the same as the closed cars.

LIQUOR DEALERS COMMIT ASSAULT.

They Beat a Jersey City Law and Order Detective.

Anthony Fay, proprietor of a saloon called "The Nonpareil," at Newark Avenue and Erie Street, Jersey City, was yesterday fined $20 and costs in the General Sessions Court for selling liquor on Sunday, he having entered a plea of guilty. One of the witnesses upon whose testimony he was indicted was Hugo Ritter, employed by the Epworth League, Christian Endeavor, and Law and Order Societies. He was in court. When he left the Court House he boarded a trolley car. He was followed by four men whom he did not know. They assaulted and beat him until he escaped from them by jumping from the car.

He made complaint to Chief Murphy, who investigated the matter and ordered the arrest of Fay, the proprietor of "The Nonpareil"; Peter Lynch, the barkeeper, and Oscar Krieg, agent for a brewing company.

Ritter was not present to identify the prisoners, and they were held for disorderly conduct. John Bell became security for their appearance before Police Justice Potts to-day.

MRS. MARY EVANS IS DEAD.

Her Skull Was Fractured in Sunday's Trolley Accident.

Mrs. Mary Evans of 88 Central Avenue, Brooklyn, who was injured in the trolley accident at Thirty-ninth Street and Third Avenue Sunday afternoon, died yesterday afternoon in the Norwegian Hospital. Mrs. Evans was forty-five years old. She was made unconscious by the accident, and did not regain consciousness until 2 o'clock P. M. Monday. She was badly cut on the head, her skull was fractured, and she was injured internally.

Mrs. Evans's husband and son were also injured in the accident, but were able to go to their home.

The other persons who were injured were said last night to be doing well.

Newfoundland's Credit Better.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., June 9.—Two million five hundred thousand dollars' worth of 3½ per cent. Newfoundland Government bonds were floated in London last week at from 97 to par. This marks an advance of 16 points in Newfoundland securities in the past year, due to the returning prosperity of the colony. The Legislature opens Thursday. The Ministry will announce a surplus of $100,000. The Government organ urges the abolition of the Legislative Council or Upper House, and also a reduction in the membership of the Assembly.

Mount Vernon's New Chief Engineer.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., June 9.—The Board of Fire Commissioners has appointed William Jewell Chief Engineer of the department, to succeed Mayor-elect Edwin W. Fiske. Mr. Jewell has been in the Fire Department since Central Hose Company No. 3 was organized in 1891, of which he was a charter member, and has held various offices.

GOLD MEN ARE ALARMED

Continued from Page 1.

Hanna in the lead, marched to the Union Station at 1 P. M. to-day and embarked for the St. Louis Convention.

The party was composed of M. A. Hanna, Gen. W. McK. Osborn of Boston, George Matthews of Buffalo, Col. Myron T. Herrick, and S. T. Everett, delegates from the Twenty-first Congressional District of Ohio, and Senator Redfield Proctor of Vermont.

Major C. W. F. Dick will go to St. Louis Friday. Secretary Joseph is now in the southern part of State, but will leave for St. Louis in time for the opening skirmish.

No demonstration was made when the train pulled out of the station, which was in accord with Mr. Hanna's wishes. A select party of politicians bade the party goodbye, wished them godspeed on the journey, and Mr. Hanna was repeatedly told to come back with McKinley's nomination, to which he smilingly answered: "I will."

FOREIGN SIGNS FOR DELEGATES.

Pauper Labor of Europe as an Aid to the Convention.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The McKinley convention will be guided to its deliberations by imported signboards. American skill with the brush or the enamel and tools has been found insufficient to guide the delegates aright, and foreign pauper labor will contribute the means by which the delegates will grope their way toward the convention hall. Even the possibility of having the path marked out for them at all is due to the courtesy of a Democratic Acting Secretary of the Treasury, who has extended the special privileges of the customs laws to the decorators in order that the signs may reach St. Louis from their foreign birthplace in time.

A dispatch reached Secretary Carlisle last Friday, signed by Mayor C. P. Walbridge, running as follows:

Fifty-one hundred street signs imported from England by Contractor G. W. Jefford are needed in St. Louis before the Republican Convention meets. They are held by Custom House officers for appraisement in New-York. Please have them released and appraisement made later, so they can reach here in time to be used.

Mayor Walbridge was notified the next day that the goods could not be released without examination, but that warehouse and transportation entry might be made and examination waived at New-York. He telegraphed back on Tuesday to Acting Secretary Hamlin:

Please permit street signs for City of St. Louis to be reshipped in bond to St. Louis and examination made here. They are urgently needed.

Acting Secretary Hamlin was touched by this pleading appeal for guidance for the benighted McKinleyites, and, without waiting for the slow process of the mail, telegraphed the Collector at New-York to permit the shipment of the signs in bond, waiving examination. Obedience to his instructions by the customs officers, therefore, will enable the McKinley and anti-McKinley delegates, by the aid of foreign labor, to find their way to the convention hall.

The City Government of St. Louis is Republican.

QUAY STILL A CANDIDATE.

Nevertheless, He Says McKinley Will Win on the First Ballot.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—Senator Quay arrived here to-day from Washington on his way to his home in Beaver, whence he will go to the Republican National Convention at St. Louis. A reporter asked him whether he thought there would be any trouble over the silver question at St. Louis. The Senator replied:

"See here, I have heard so much about that for the past three weeks I'm tired of it."

"Will there be a nomination on the first ballot for President?" was asked.

"Yes."

"Will it be McKinley?"

"I think so."

"Will you withdraw as a candidate for the Presidential nomination?"

The Senator laughed and said: "I had said that I should shoot the first man who asked me that question. But I am harmless; I am without arms. I am still a candidate."

"Who will be nominated for Vice President?"

"I don't know."

"Do you think it will be Gov. Hastings?"

"Indeed, I cannot tell."

Senator Quay said he had not heard of any effort to head off McKinley.

Expect Big Business in Barrooms.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—The St. Louis Woman's Christian Temperance Union will not join in the effort begun by Boston ministers to persuade delegates to the Republican Convention to leave liquor alone while they shall be in St. Louis. Mrs. F. H. Ingalls, President of the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union, said to-day:

"Christian men do not consider the liquor question enough in National politics. If they would give the liquor question in National politics more attenton, the country would be a great deal better off than it is. There will be no memorials or resolutions from the local Woman's Christian Temperance Union against the drinking that will be done at the convention. There will be so much of it that any resolutions would be futile.

"We expect, however, to have a committee from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union go before the Platform Committee of the National Convention, and ask for a temperance plank."

The "Baptizer of Protection."

PITTSBURG, Penn., June 9.—John Dalzell made a speech to-day to the convention which renominated him for Congress, in which he indulged in fulsome eulogy of McKinley. One of his sentences was applauded rapturously. Said Mr. Dalzell:

"James G. Blaine never was so near the hearts of the people as is to-day the grand Presidential reformer, William McKinley, the baptizer of protection."

Precisely what a "baptizer of protection" is, Mr. Dalzell did not take the trouble to explain.

A McKinley Petition.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 9.—Senator John M. Douglass, who is a delegate to the Republican National Convention, has received a petition, signed by the officers of the Middletown Plate Company and fifty others, requesting him to use his influence to have the Connecticut delegates vote for McKinley on the first ballot. He has replied that in his opinion the Connecticut delegation will be governed by circumstances as found on reaching St. Louis.

Republicans Get Both Congressmen.

PORTLAND, Oregon, June 9.—Tongue (Rep.) has a plurality of seventy-four in the First Congressional District, according to the complete returns, which are official except in three cases. With official returns from five counties missing in the Second District, Ellis (Rep.) has a plurality of 452.

BICYCLE RIDERS ARRESTED.

Two Caught "Scorching" with Unlighted Lamps in Jersey City.

Chanceman Heck, who is detailed to patrol the Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, for the protection of wheelmen, saw a man and a woman "scorching" along the roadway in the Hudson City district on Monday night with unlighted lamps, and ordered them to stop.

As he was on foot, the man and woman laughed at him and kept on their way. Heck, who is an expert wheelman, borrowed a wheel from a friend and started in pursuit. He overtook the man and woman at Bleecker Street and placed them under arrest.

At the Webster Avenue Police Station the man said that he was John Streither, thirty years old, of Brooklyn, but refused to give his house address. The woman said she was Emma Butler, twenty-one years old, of 347 West Street, West Hoboken, N. J.

They gave bail to appear before Police Justice Douglass next Saturday morning.

A Child Knocked Down by a Bicycle.

While John Grosse of 47 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, was riding his bicycle through One Hundred and Sixth Street last night, Lena Zella, six years old, of 63 East One Hundred and Sixth Street, ran in front of his wheel and was knocked down. Her left leg was injured, and after it was bandaged by an ambulance surgeon, she was taken to her home.

The One Touch Of Science

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WHEELMEN AND BAD ROADS.

Coroner Tuthill Comments on a Recent Fatal Accident.

Coroner Tuthill made a charge to a jury yesterday in reviewing a fatal bicycle accident that attracted more than ordinary attention.

The case was that of Charles F. Schroeder of 53 Bedford Street, who received fatal injuries on May 16 by falling over the Palisades while riding down the Gorge Road, near Shady Side, N. J.

Coroner Tuthill and Dr. Philip F. O'Hanlon, Coroner's Physician, visited the place after the accident, and yesterday Dr. O'Hanlon described it to the jury as being very dangerous. There is no sign warning those who might start to ride down the road of the danger, and there is only a pile of stones a foot high along the edge of the precipice to keep wheelmen or vehicles from falling over.

In his charge to the jury Coroner Tuthill said:

This case calls for special comment. It is the opinion of the Coroner that accidents attending the use of the bicycle as a vehicle, either for the purpose of pleasure or business, are not receiving that amount of serious consideration which they demand and which is accorded to cases of accident in connection with other vehicles when used either for business or pleasure.

The Coroner is impressed with the fact that in private and official life the general feeling and sentiments regarding bicycle accidents have been and are about the same as that manifested toward accidents attending skating, swimming, and hunting, or other well-recognized hazardous pastimes. The use of the bicycle should not be so regarded.

The evolution of the wheel among us has been so phenomenally rapid, and its eager adoption so general, that unless we pause to study the situation carefully we are not aware of the changed conditions surrounding us. But when we stop to investigate the development and growth of the bicycle among us, it appears as one of the marvels of this marvelously progressive age in which we live. Let me state briefly some of the statistics of the bicycle.

There were manufactured in 1895 and imported and disposed of in this country 600,000 wheels, and from Jan. 1, this year, to May 1, one-third more wheels were disposed of than for the whole of 1895. A conservative estimate made by various dealers and manufacturers places the number of wheels owned in this city at 300,000, with enough more on rental to make more than one wheel for every family on Manhattan Island, and in the annexed district; that is, a great many more bicycles than there are carriages, trucks, horse cars, and all other vehicles combined.

Three weeks ago last Sunday, by actual count, 38,000 New-York wheelmen went out of the city for the day over the various ferries—a greater number than the combined Army and Navy of the United States.

The magnitude and importance of this evolution of the wheel demands official attention from legislators and officers of the law for the mutual benefit of that portion of the community who are wheelmen and those who are not wheelmen.

The rest of the charge related to the circumstances in the Schroeder case. The jury rendered a verdict that Schroeder's death was due to an accidental fall, "owing to an improperly constructed and guarded roadway," and in addition, as to the Gorge Road: "We direct the attention of the authorities to the fact that no sign is posted warning travelers of the proper direction to be pursued and the dangers of the road."

Mr. Schroeder's death came before a New-York Coroner because his death took place in Roosevelt Hospital, in this city, a few hours after the accident. He and his wife were on their way to Hoboken, N. J., when the accident took place. Mr. Schroeder lost control of his wheel, and plunged over the embankment, which is about twenty feet high. His skull was fractured and his arm was broken.

There was another fatal accident to a wheelman at this same place and in the same manner last Sunday.

On the Wrong Side of the Street.

Steven Patterson, a driver for the New-York Dispatch and Express Company, was held in $300 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for examination to-day on a charge of running down John Calhoun of 231 West Fiftieth Street and severely injuring him on the Boulevard on Monday afternoon. According to Policeman Gillies, one of the bicycle squad of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, Patterson was driving at a rapid gait up the Boulevard. He was on the wrong side of the street, and he turned the corner of Seventy-fourth Street at the same rapid pace. Mr. Calhoun, who was riding his bicycle, was knocked down. His wheel was smashed, and he was so badly hurt that he could not appear in court yesterday.

Cannot Ride on the Sidewalks.

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen, permitting bicyclists to use the sidewalks along the King's Bridge Road, above One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, until the roadway has been properly paved, has been vetoed by the Mayor, on the ground that it is illegal.

KNIVES AT A MISSION DOOR.

An Italian on His Way to Service Nearly Causes a Riot.

Frank Valente, twenty-three years old, of 191 Mulberry Street, almost caused a riot in front of the Broome Streeet Mission, at Broome and Centre Streets, last evening while mission services were being conducted inside. Valente was on his way into the church, when he was stopped at the door by Nicolo Duva of 156 Mott Street, who was stationed at the door to distribute the programme of the service. Valente mistook Duva's intention, and, supposing that he was making an effort to bar his entrance to the service, struck at him. Duva returned the blow, whereupon Valente made a lunge at him with a long-bladed knife. Duva grabbed the knife and shouted for assistance. Blood flowed freely from the hand with which he grabbed the knife, and Carmen Salempino of 185 Mott Street went to his assistance. Salempino was stabbed in the left shoulder.

The cries of the men attracted an immense crowd, among whom were Policemen Oppenheimer, Walsh, and Lighte, of the Mulberry Street Station. Before they reached the scene Valente had been cut twice on the head. All three men were taken to the Mulberry Street Station, where their wounds were dressed by an ambulance surgeon from St. Vincent's Hospital. Valente was removed, a prisoner, to the hospital, and the other men were locked up in the station house.

Before the policemen arrived some one notified the Sergeant on duty at the Mulberry Street Station that a riot was in progress in front of the Tabernacle and the reserves were sent out.

Got the Churches Mixed.

William Conant Church made this statement yesterday: "Some years ago a veterinary surgeon appeared at my country place during my absence and 'fired' a horse which did not need his services, and sent his bill to Benjamin S. Church, who lived one station above on the same line of railroad, and who had a horse needing medical attendance. I got the service, which I did not require, and my namesake the bill, which he did not want. From the report of the hearing before Mayor Strong on the subject of transferring Pratt Park Reservoir to the New-York Public Library, it would appear that some one had been 'firing' the wrong horse again. It was Col. Benjamin F. Church, late Chief Engineer of the Aqueduct Board, and a skilled hydraulic engineer, who argued against the removal of the reservoir to make place for the library, and not 'Col. W. C. Church,' who knows nothing about water, except as a beverage and for purposes of ablution and navigation."

For Dyspepsia

Take Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. T. H. Andrews, late of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Penn., says: "A wonderful remedy which gave me most gratifying results in the worst forms of dyspepsia."

AN ADJOURNMENT TO-DAY

THE SENATE AND HOUSE SETTLE THEIR DIFFERENCES.

An Agreement Reached on the Indian Bill—The Appropriation for Catholic Schools Was Responsible for the Prolonged Conference, and a Similar Matter Is All that Stands in the Way of the Passage of the District Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The adjournment of the two houses of Congress will probably take place to-morrow. The most serious obstacle to adjournment was removed when the American protective sentiment in the House gave way late this afternoon in regard to the Indian Appropriation bill and the conference report on the measure was accepted.

The bill as passed simply postpones for a year the complete abolition of the contract school system, but this was all that the Senate was contending for. The report was accepted in both houses without a roll call, so that A. P. A. members escaped the odium of going squarely on record.

Representative Sherman of New-York is credited with having done something to bring the two houses together. Representative Fitzgerald of Boston, who has been active in resisting the A. P. A. programme, expressed himself to-night in admiration of the liberal attitude of Mr. Sherman. Mr. Fitzgerald himself was honored to-night with a call from Father Stephan and other officers of the Catholic Bureau of Indian Schools, who thanked him cordially for his fight in their behalf.

The difference over the District of Columbia bill is of a similar character with that over the Indian bill, and a settlement is likely to be presented to the two houses early to-morrow. An adjournment will follow the announcement from the White House that the President has approved the bills.

The House spent six and a half hours to-day in consideration of a contested election case—Truman Aldrich (Rep.) vs. Oscar W. Underwood, (Dem.,) from the Ninth Alabama District. It was the unfinished business when the House reassembled at 10 o'clock, in further continuance of the legislative day of Saturday, the pending question being the motion by Mr. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.,) to lay on the table the motion by Mr. Owen (Dem., Ky.,) to reconsider the vote by which on Monday the House decided to consider the case.

There being no quorum present at that time, it was decided by the Republican leaders to enforce for the first time the Tucker rule, incorporated in the code of the Fifty-fourth Congress. Before all its features, especially that by which the Sergeant at Arms produces absent gentlemen, were brought into play, however, a quorum appeared, and the discussion was begun. It was participated in by Messrs. Daniels (Rep., N. Y.,) and Linney, (Rep., N. C.,) in favor of the contestant, and Messrs. Underwood and Stallings, (Dems., Ala.,) in favor of the contestee.

There was considerable Republican opposition to the recommendation of the committee, and the resolution declaring Aldrich entitled to his seat was agreed to by less than 10 majority, the vote being 116 yeas, 107 nays. Mr. Aldrich was sworn in.

The Senate to-day agreed to the conference report on the Naval bill, reducing the number of new battleships to three, and directing that no contracts shall be made for armor plate until after the Secretary of the Navy shall have inquired into the cost of manufacture, and shall have made a report to Congress.

The bill increasing from $12 to $50 a month the pension of Francis E. Hoover, which was vetoed by the President and afterward passed by the House over the President's veto, was taken up in the Senate and discussed briefly, but when the Senate came to vote upon its passage, it turned out there was no voting quorum in the chamber. The Senate then adjourned.

APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Bills Which Mr. Cleveland Signed and Made Laws Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The President has approved the following bills:

Authorizing the Baltimore and Washington Transit Company of Maryland to enter the District of Columbia; to relieve the North Georgia Agricultural College from the payment of $450 for a damaged gun; to expedite the delivery of imported parcels and packages not exceeding $500 in value; to regulate mail matters of the fourth class, and granting an honorable discharge to John B. Besler.

Also the bills granting pensions to Abraham H. Parker, increase; Jerusha H. Brown, Mrs. Emily M. Van Derveer, widow of Gen. Ferdinand Van Derveer; Mrs. William Loring Spencer, and for the relief of George Hager.

Also the joint resolution to authorize a scientific investigation of the fur seal fisheries.

The approvals were sent to Congress to-day.

NO TRUTH IN CELIANO'S STORY.

Inspector Brooks Says It Is False in Its Entirety.

Inspector Brooks said last night that there is not a word of truth in the story of a confession made by Joseph Ferrone, in which he acknowledged having murdered Mary Cunningham.

The story

THE THESES AT PRINCETON

YESTERDAY'S EXERCISES ESPECIALLY INTERESTING TO ALUMNI.

Annual Meeting of the Cliosophic and American Whig Societies—Baseball Game Between the Ivy and Cottage Clubs—The Alumni Dinner Given by the Graduating Class—A Reception by President and Mrs. Patton.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 9.—The commencement programme at Princeton to-day began at 9 o'clock this morning with the reading of the theses of the graduating class of the School of Science in Chemical Hall. Most of the remaining exercises of the day were of a nature to especially interest the alumni.

The members of the two literary societies, the Cliosophic and the American Whig, assembled in Alexander Hall at 10 o'clock and were addressed by the Rev. P. D. Harlan, '81, representing the Whig Society, and Mr. Wilson Farrand, '88, representing Clio. Both spoke of the work of these societies in affording opportunities for practical work in debate and extemporaneous speaking, such as could be obtained in no other college, and which rivaled in importance the regular college work.

The regular annual meetings of the two societies took place immediately afterward, which, owing to the nature of the societies, were secret.

The annual baseball game between the Ivy and Cottage Clubs was played this morning, and resulted in a victory for the former by the score of 18 to 8.

At 1 o'clock this afternoon about 500 members of the alumni formed in procession, and, headed by the United States Naval Academy Band, proceeded to University Hall, where they enjoyed the dinner which is annually spread for them through the generosity of the graduating class.

At 2 o'clock the gymnastic team gave its annual exhibition in the Brokaw Memorial Building. The exercises consisted of work on the balancing trapeze, also double and flying trapeze work. As the apparatus was placed above the swimming tank, much merriment was caused by the performers finishing by a dive into the tank and splashing the water liberally over the spectators. The swimming race beneath water, 100 feet, was won by Mr. Moore, '97, in 0:28. The 100-yard swimming race was won by Mr. Sinnickson, '96, in 1:15. The tub race was especially interesting, as but few of the men were capable of keeping their balance. It was won by F. M. Paul, '96, noted for his feats on the balancing trapeze.

President and Mrs. Patton gave a reception to the graduating class and their friends from 4 to 6 o'clock, and many embraced the opportunity of saying farewell to Dr. Ratton.

Throughout the day the exhibits of the Camera Club and the work of the classes in histology and drawing, in the departments of graphics and civil engineering, attracted general attention, and formed one of the important features of the day.

The Lynde debate took place this evening at Alexander Hall. The subject was:

Resolved, That the policy of the present Administration with reference to Venezuela is to be commended.

The representatives of Clio Hall were Albert H. Lybyer of Indiana, William F. Doty of the District of Columbia, and Alexander N. Easton of New-Jersey. Whig Hall's representatives were Frederick W. Loetscher of Iowa, Robert M. McElroy of Missouri, and Edward W. Hamilton of New-York. The Judges were Joseph Cross, Jr., '65, of New-Jersey; J. A. Blair, '66, of New-Jersey; J. B. McPherson, '66, of Pennsylvania, and Frederick K. Evans, Jr., '86, of New-Jersey. The decision will be rendered to-morrow morning at the graduating exercises.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Degrees Conferred on Graduates by the Provost.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The one hundred and fortieth commencement of the University of Pennsylvania, for conferring degrees in arts, science, laws, and philosophy, was held to-day, in the Academy of Music. The auditorium was filled when the exercises began, and the scene as the Faculty and students entered, clad in their new academic costumes, was an imposing one. The graduates and 500 students assembled at the university, preparatory to marching to the Academy of Music, when rain began falling, and the parade was abandoned.

A number of prominent persons were seated on the stage, among them being Provost Harrison of the university, Mayor Warwick, Judges Hanna and Thayer, City Treasurer Oellers, District Attorney Graham, and Dr. George W. Atherton of the Pennsylvania State College.

Degrees were conferred by Provost Harrison upon 188 graduates, and certificates of proficiency were granted to 43 students who have taken partial courses. The following honorary degrees were conferred: Master of Science, Prof. Henry Wilson Spangler; Doctor of Divinity, the Rev. Lewis Fitzgerald Henson, and the Rev. Robert Graham; Doctor of Laws, Prof. Charles Janeway Stille, the Hon. Martin Russell Thayer, and Prof. J. Peter Lesley.

THE WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

An Exhibition Drill in Fencing and Gymnastics Yesterday.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 9.—The Academic Board did not complete its review to-day of the recent examinations, and the general standing of the cadets will not be published until to-morrow.

By direction of Col. Ernst there was an exhibition drill in fencing and gymnastics by the entire fourth class for the Board of Visitors at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The drill took place in the gymnasium, and was under the direction of Swordmaster Koehler. Only those who were provided with tickets were admitted, and the number was limited. The exercises consisted of dumbbells, horizontal bars, foils, sabres, parallel bars, bayonets, clubs, and wooden horse mounting.

The field day sports will commence tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock. Adjt. Gen. Ruggles arrived this evening and will remain until the close of the exercises on Friday.

Talks at Roanoke College.

SALEM, Va., June 9.—Addresses before the General Reunion Association of Roanoke College Students were delivered this forenoon by the Rev. Luther L. Smith of Strasburg, Va.; ex-Senator J. W. G. Blackston, and Prof. G. V. Yonce of Maryland College, Lutherville, Md. Andrew L. White made an address to-night before the literary societies on "Evolution vs. Revolution."

JURYMAN DISBELIEVED WITNESS.

Thought He Was Lying and Said So in Courtroom.

Isaac Wolesh, twelve years old, was injured by a car of the Third Avenue line some months ago, and yesterday sued, by guardian, in Supreme Court, Part II., before Judge Daly and a jury. Witnesses gave testimony favorable to Wolesh, and then Conductor James Davis was put on the stand by the company. He said that the boy stood on the sidewalk and gave no signal. After the car passed he chased it and was thrown while trying to get aboard.

"Do you mean to say," said the fifth juror, Anthony Ehrman, "that this little boy never signaled, and after the car had passed at full speed, ran after it and caught the car?"

"Yes, I do," said Davis, surlily.

"Then I think you are lying, and that you never saw the accident at all," retorted the juror.

The jury was out for a long time on the case and failed to agree.

Graduates of the Irving School.

The Irving School, at 54 West Eighty-fourth Street, of which Dr. Louis Dwight Ray is Head Master, was closed informally yesterday. The following young men were graduated: H. Starr Giddings, Herman A. Edson, Frederick R. Lowey, Robert C. Woodhouse, Frederick I. Lockman, Edward Tatum, and William B. Putney, Jr. They are to enter Columbia, Yale, or Williams College. Many medals and books were presented to the younger boys as prizes for general scholarship or special proficiency. The exercises closed with an exhibition of the drawings and botanical specimens prepared during the year.

DEAF MUTES COMMENCEMENT.

Nellie E. Lorigan and Herman Lamm Gain the Highest Honors.

The seventy-eighth annual commencement of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb took place yesterday in the chapel of the institution, One Hundred and Sixty-third Street and Eleventh Avenue.

The graduating exercises were conducted by the Principal, Enoch Henry Currier, assisted by the Rev. Samuel Virgin. The Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes made an address, and there were recitations and essays by the pupils.

Some of the pupils spoke aloud with perfect enunciation. Those who won highest distinction were Miss Nellie Eugenia Lorigan, daughter of Major Lorigan of the Ninth Regiment, N. Y. N. G., and Herman Lamm of Brooklyn. There were sixteen graduates.

The Holbrook Gold Medal, for the highest average in all studies, went to Nellie Eugenia Lorigan; the Harriet Stoner Gold Medal, for the highest attainment in sign language by a pupil who prior to entrance into the institution had attained the knowledge of no language by ear, was awarded to Herman Lamm, and other prizes went to Gertrude Furrier, Emma M. Caddy, Samuel M. Cocks, Eli Ellis, Jr., Edith P. Gray, Eugene V. Moeslein, August Muehlbach, Nellie Elsworth, Charles Sanford, Michael Elliott, Frederick Satow, Charles Gaunt, Frederick King, Frank Wood, Louis Unger, John A. Elflein, Lorenz Henser, David Hurewitz, Ascher Bachen, Antonio Ulloa, George Dick, Ellen McCatty, Clara A. Barnett, Eunice Brewer, Elizabeth M. Anderson, Edna Pindar, Frederick C. Berger, William Renner, John E. Losey, Edward Rappholdt, George B. MacDonald, and John Henry Kaiser.

The graduates are: Eight-Year Course—John A. Elflein of Roxbury, N. Y.; Eli Ellis, Jr., of Ellenville, N. Y.; Ralph Lawton of Sugartown, N. Y.; John E. Losey of Port Jervis, N. Y.; Henry Muench of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Frederick Spilken of New-York City, John J. Winbon of Nassau, N. Y.; Edith P. Gray of Binghamton, N. Y.

Supplementary Course—John Campbell of Dayton, Ohio; Samuel M. Cooks of Oyster Bay, L. I.; William Colwell of Albany, N. Y.; Herman Lamm of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Elva Finch of Schenectady, N. Y.; Josephine Kurz of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Ellen McCatty of Brooklyn, N. Y.

High Class—Nellie Eugenia Lorigan. Miss Lorigan successfully passed the examination for entrance to the Gallaudet College for Deaf-Mutes in Washington, D. C., and will begin in that institution at the beginning of the next term.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Norfolk and Western and the Joint Traffic Association.

Henry Fink, one of the receivers of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, came to this city yesterday and conferred with Chauncey M. Depew and President E. B. Thomas of the Erie regarding the relations, present and future, between the Norfolk and Western and the Joint Traffic Association. Inasmuch as the Norfolk and Western, as an outside road, exercises a great deal of freedom in the making of freight rates, the managers of the Joint Traffic Association are desirous that the Norfolk and Western should become a member of the association.

The conference yesterday was not public, but it is understood that Mr. Fink expressed a willingness to do all that he could to promote harmony in freight rate matters. It is expected that he will talk the matter over with his co-receiver, Mr. Kimball, and within a few days communicate more definitely with the Messrs. Depew and Thomas.

General Eastern Agent Pinckney of the Norfolk and Western is quoted by a Philadelphia paper as follows regarding the recent issuance of the cut freight tariff: "Our company considers that it is entitled to the same rates as the lake and rail lines. They are virtually the same as the all-rail lines, because they are owned by them. They have been making as good time and have been offering as good, and even better, service than the lake line, and, in view of the fact that we had no lake line, we believe we should be on an equal footing. We asked the Trunk Line Association on April 30 last to sanction our determination to issue a tariff such as we have, but they virtually declined. We are not members of that or the Joint Traffic Association, and we notified them of our intention. We have issued a tariff of rates no lower than the lake and rail rates, only we add a few cents for insurance. We are not rate cutters. We hope and think it only fair that the Joint Traffic Association will allow some of our competitors to meet our tariff. It is only equitable and right. All we have done has been entirely open and above board. There is nothing personal in this matter. We are anxious to maintain rates, but we have some rights which we wish to protect."

Chicago-St. Paul Rate Troubles.

CHICAGO, June 9.—Danger is said to exist of a relinauguration of the freight rate war between Chicago and St. Paul. The settlement with the Car Ferry Company, whereby the latter is allowed to make a small differential below the rates charged by the all-rail lines, is only a temporary one, and difficulties are likely to arise which may upset the whole arrangement. The railroads are not disposed to formally concede differentials to the ferry company, because a dangerous precedent might be set. Notice has already been given by the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad that any differentials the railroads might recognize in favor of the ferry company would not be claimed by it, via Mackinaw. The idea of differentials to a line claiming to be inferior or laboring under disabilities is repugnant to Western ideas, no precedent therefor having been established west of Chicago or St. Louis.

The differential rates which the Chicago-St. Paul lines have agreed to allow the car ferry to make are as follows: First class, 5 cents; second, 4 cents; third, 3 cents; fourth, 2 cents; fifth, 1 cent, and nothing on carload classes A, B, C, D, and E. This arrangement is to hold good until Aug. 15 next. In the event, however, that the car ferry reduces rates below the above differentials or in the event of the Chicago-St. Paul lines reducing rates below the all-rail rates, or if any other disturbance in rates is caused by any of the parties in interest, then the agreement will terminate.

Cost of the Air Brake Law.

The work of getting freight cars properly equipped with air brakes so as to meet the requirements of the interstate commerce law must be completed by the 1st of January, 1898. It is understood that an effort will be made by several roads to secure an extension of time, as the great cost is more than they can meet at present, when their earnings are so low. The lowest estimates place the number of freight cars unequipped with air in the country at present at about 650,000.

Estimating the cost of the work as about $90 to the car, the sum of $58,500,000 will be needed to meet the expenditure that must be incurred by the improvement ordered by law.

Union Station in Boston.

A dispatch from Boston last evening says: "The bill for the new Union Station has been signed. Work will begin speedily. The trains of the New-England Railroad will come into Boston at some other point."

Railroad Men and Matters.

—John P. Ramsey, formerly engineer of maintenance of way on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, on June 1 assumed similar duties on the new railroad building from El Paso, Texas, 150 miles south into Mexico.

—In the month of May the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City earned $171,425.22, an increase over May, 1895, of $7,596.16. Since July 1 the road has earned $1,818,858.77, an increase over last year of $139,348.07.

—The meeting of the joint committee of General Passenger Agents, held in the Trunk Line Association offices yesterday, resulted in nothing more than the consideration of routine matters.

—There is reason to believe that the election of D. B. Robinson to the Presidency of the St. Louis and San Francisco will cause several changes in the present official staff of the Atchison.

—Thus far this year the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has carried over its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie 8,420,801 tons of coal and coke, a decrease of 742,552 tons.

—Orders have been issued for the removal of the Chicago and Erie's general freight office from Chicago to Cleveland on or about July 1.

—Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company met yesterday and declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent.

—George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New-York Central, has returned from his Pacific coast trip.

—J. H. Horgan succeeds M. L. Reynolds as trainmaster of the Lake Shore's Eastern Division.

—Ralph Peters is the new Superintendent of the Cincinnati, Lebanon and Northern Road.

RACING STARTER NEEDED

FLYNN MAKING A BAD MESS OF IT AT THE BROOKLYN TRACK.

A Dead Heat for the Rich Hudson Stake Between Arbuckle and George Kessler—Handspring Had an Easy Victory in the Run for the Carlton—Favorites Were Beaten in All but One of the Races Yesterday.

It is manifestly the duty of The Jockey Club, if it wishes to have racing continued in this vicinity, to at once employ a starter. It has experimented and fooled around long enough with Politician Flynn who was appointed starter very largely through the advocacy of the Brighton Beach crowd, who were opposed to James Rowe and C. J. Fitz Gerald, and at the request of some speculative turf writers who had insisted that Flynn knew something about starting race horses. Mr. Flynn has been tested long enough to prove his absolute unfitness for the position. The number of good and prompt starts that he has made since he was appointed starter for The Jockey Club tracks can be counted on the fingers of one hand probably, certainly on those of both hands. He is the most dismal failure as a starter that has ever been seen in the East.

When The Jockey Club has ejected Flynn from the place he now holds and put in it some man who is capable, and who has not had his education for the position in ward politics in New-Jersey, it should at once give him absolute power to control and punish the jockeys who refuse to obey orders. That power was taken away from Mr. Rowe and delegated to a miscellaneous lot of Stewards who are not so situated that they can know anything about what the jockeys are doing. Possibly the fact that the jockeys know that the starter has no power to punish them accounts for the failure of Flynn. It is an act of charity to the man to assume this.

Flynn capped the climax of all his bad starting yesterday, and eclipsed his own worst record in the third and fifth races. A man who had never seen a running race and who did not know what the horses were sent to the post for could not possibly have done worse. In the third, with a field of six horses, one of them, King's Counsel, on which a lot of money had been wagered, was practically left at the post. In the fifth, with eleven starters, Don Blas, also a well-backed horse, was absolutely left standing, and Athy, Trade Last, and Depensier were sent off so badly that they had no chance whatever to get any part of the money. Azure, the favorite, was treated but little better. This race was a practical gift to the owners of Marsh Harrier, who was allowed to get away so far in front of the field that nothing could ever catch him.

This sort of thing is an outrage on the people who support racing. It may be a good thing for the men who lay the odds, as it may help to line the pockets of some of them with greenbacks, but they are hardly the only men whose interests are to be considered in horse racing. Even the layers would prefer a good start and an honest run for their money, and they were as loud in their denunciation of the starting yesterday as were the mass of the public. A few more days of such starting, and racing will receive such a black eye as will settle the sport, just in the days when a brighter prospect for the sport seems about opening. The public will not stand Flynn unless he shows a very decided improvement at once.

There were two important events decided at the track yesterday—the Carlton Stakes, for three-year-olds, at a mile, and the Hudson Stakes, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs. The first-named was won by Handspring, and was worth $4,000 to the winner, and the second resulted in a dead heat between J. J. McCafferty's Arbuckle and Matt Byrnes's George Kessler. The latter stake, guaranteed to be worth $3,500, was, as a matter of fact, worth an aggregate of $5,320, all but $150 of which amount being divided between the owners of the horses that ran the dead heat. The Hudson Stakes did not cost the club a penny, but the Carlton cost it $1,695, it being that amount short of its guaranteed value of $5,000.

Handspring, ridden as he should have been, and as he was not in the race for the Belmont Stakes, won in the easiest possible fashion, but Hamilton II. was too near him at the finish to make him out a great colt. Still, it must be remembered that the colt has been troubled with sore heels, and was not considered to be at his best. That was the reason there was as good as 1 to 2 against him in the betting. The race of Refugee on Monday had impressed the layers, and they thought he had a chance to beat the Dwyer crack. Refugee must have had the edge of his speed taken off by Monday's race, for he could not show to advantage at any part of the journey, and was absolutely last at the finish. Handspring ran in front all the way and won easily by three open lengths from Hamilton II., who beat Bonaparte the same distance for the place.

This race had been preceded by the running of the Hudson Stakes, for two-year-olds, which brought about a pretty finish in spite of the atrocious start. When the horses got away, George Kessler and Lithos were in front, and for a time the latter was forced to make the running, in spite of the fact that he had the top weight and had had two hard stake races last week. The effort was too much for him, and when it came to a drive in the stretch, George Kessler and Arbuckle both passed him. After a desperate drive for the last sixteenth of a mile that pair passed the judges so closely together that they could not be separated, and a dead heat was declared. The owners divided the stakes rather than subject their horses to another hard drive, a very sensible thing to do.

The best horse in the race was Arbuckle, as he got away very badly and had to run around all the field ahead of him before he could catch the horse with which he ran the dead heat, Kessler having an easy lead clear road all the way. In spite of the fact that King's Counsel was left at the post and was a score of lengths behind his field before he had a chance to get in motion, Garrison hustled him along in what appeared to be a very unwise fashion, and which proved to be a vain endeavor to get up to the leaders. It was not a true run race save for Kessler and Lithos, and it created a vast amount of dissatisfaction.

The other races were of little consequence save from the standpoint of the speculator. The opening dash was won by Cassette and was August Clason's first victory this season. The filly was second choice in the betting, the favorite and the good thing being Juno of the Keene string. She was held back in the ruck, while Lambeet tried to make a runaway race of it. Juno made bid for the money at the end, but Cassette and Graciosa both beat her home, the trio finishing in a bunch, with Cassette a neck in front of Graciosa, and she a half length before Juno.

Emma C. and Septour had a hot fight for the second event, a run of a mile and an eighth, for which Patrician was made a favorite. Emma C. won by a nose from Septour, and old Charade beat Marshall about the same distance for the third money, Patrician brought up the rear and seemed to have no speed at all.

The fifth race, which was a present to Marsh Harrier, through the abominable start, has already been referred to. In the final event, in which there were but four starters, Premier once more got the money by beating the favorite, Buckrene, by a head. He ran grand, good speed, and was ridden with excellent judgment by Coylie, a lad that seems a better jockey than a lot of the boys from more fashionable stables and with a greater reputation with the public.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—Five and a half furlongs, for three-year-old fillies. Time—1:09¾.

1—Cassette, A. Clason's br. f., by Uncas-Castalia, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Hill)
2—Graciosa, C. Littlefield's b. f., 105, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Littlefield)
3—Juno, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., 112, even money.....(Sims)

Won by a neck, a half length between second and third.

Lady Greenway, 112, 20 to 1, (Ballard;) Lambert, 112, 10 to 1, (Taral;) Helen H. II., 112, 20 to 1, (Hamilton;) Royal Princess, 112, 12 to 1, (Griffin;) Religion, 117, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) and Fernandine, 112, 20 to 1, also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth, handicap. Time—1:57.

1—Emma C., W. Lakeland's br. f., 4 years, by Darebin-Guenn, 111 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Hamilton)
2—Septour, R. Boyle's br. c., 3, 108, 5 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Doggett)
3—Charade, Belwood Stable's b. h., aged, 105, 15 to 1.....(Ballard)

Won by a nose; a length and a half between second and third.

Marshall, 6, 98, 8 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Patrician, 5, 110, 11 to 10, (Sims,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Hudson Stakes, for two-year-olds. Five furlongs. Time—1:03.

*—Arbuckle, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., by Bob Miles-Evalina, 118 pounds, 9 to 2 and 7 to 5.....(McCafferty)
*—George Kessler, ch. c., by Salvator-Miss Woodford, 118, 2 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Taral)
3—Lithos, Trowbridge & Co.'s blk. c., 123, 9 to 5.....(Hart)

*Dead heat for first place; six lengths between the leaders and the third.

Free Lance, 118, 12 to 1, (Sims;) Robert Bonner, 115, 50 to 1, (Hill,) and King's Counsel, 118, 10 to 1, (Garrison,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Carlton Stakes, for three-year-olds. One mile. Time—1:43.

1—Handspring, P. J. Dwyer's ch. c., by Hanover-My Favorite, 122 pounds, 11 to 20 and out.....(Sims)
2—Hamilton II., Marcus Daly's blk. c., 122, 25 to 1, and 3 to 1.....(Taral)
3—Bonaparte, Mrs. C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 122, 40 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won by three lengths; the same distance between second and third.

Refugee, 119, 9 to 5, (Griffin,) also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds; selling allowances. Time—1:04.

1—Marsh Harrier, Broad Hollow Stable's br. g., by Martenhurst-Miss Modred, 95 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)
2—Nina Louise, H. Eugene Leigh's ch. f., 98, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Gardner)
3—Her Own, Mrs. W. C. Daly's br. f., 96, 12 to 1.....(Keefe)

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

Azure, 107, 3 to 1, (Littlefield;) Hiddenite, 105, 7 to 1, (Hill;) Arthur K., 98, 40 to 1, (Garrigan;) The Manxman, 98, 12 to 1, (Lambley;) Athy, 95, 10 to 1, (Simons;) Depensier, 98, 6 to 1, (Hicks;) Trade Last, 107, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) and Don Bias, 111, 5 to 1, (Ballard,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile, for three-year-olds and upward; selling allowances. Time—1:43¼.

1—Premier, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 3 years, by Sir Modred-Premium, 100 pounds, 7 to 2 and 7 to 10.....(Coylie)
2—Buckrene, Fred. Burlew's ch. h., 5, 109, 75 to 100 and out.....(Ballard)
3—Sherlock, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 3, 100, 7 to 1.....(Lambley)

Won by a head; four lengths between second and third.

Pickpocket, aged, 109, 8 to 1, (Sims,) also ran.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Six furlongs. Ferrier, 140 pounds; Sir Francis, 138; Magician, 129; Runaway, 122; Juno, 122; Maple Prince, 119; Ameer, 118; Hurlingham, 114.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Loyaletta, 115 pounds; Rarita, 110; Devil's Dream, 110; Hint, 110; Divide, 110; Collateral, 110; Valariana, 110; Ellerdie, 110; Yeldiz, 110.

THIRD RACE.—Seagate Stakes, one mile. Hornpipe, 112 pounds; Beldemere, 109; Gotham, 108; Long Beach, 107; Alex. Dixon, Jr., 106; Captain T., 104; Ed Kearney, 104.

FOURTH RACE.—Gazelle Stakes, for three-year-old fillies. One mile and an eighth. Woodvine, Elida Browning, Belle Holt, Intermission, and Royal Princess, 117 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs, for two-year-olds. Glimmering, 112 pounds; Zorago, 112; Full Speed, 112; Stachleberg, 112; Bragalone, 112; Tappan, 112; Bannock, 112; Vincentia, 112; Mistral II., 112; One Chance, 109; Sansparell, 109; Myrtle L., 109; Mild, 109; Phaedra, 109; Wayant, 109; Fair Recluse, 109.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Benamela, 110 pounds; Gold Crest, 105; Volley, 103; Royal H., 100.

ONE FOR THE NEW-YORKS.

Ewing's Red-Stocking Team Defeated at the Polo Grounds.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 7; Cincinnati, 4.
Brooklyn, 5; Pittsburg, 1.
St. Louis, 5; Boston, 0.
Cleveland, 9; Philadelphia, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Cleveland	25	13	.658
Baltimore	26	15	.634
Cincinnati	27	17	.614
Philadelphia	26	18	.591
Boston	23	18	.561
Washington	21	19	.525
Brooklyn	21	21	.500
Chicago	21	23	.477
Pittsburg	19	21	.475
New-York	19	24	.442
St. Louis	13	29	.310
Louisville	9	32	.220

Meekin was too much for the Cincinnati Red Stockings yesterday at the Polo Grounds. He held them down to seven hits, from which 4 runs resulted. The New-Yorks, on the other hand, found Inks an easy mark, and in the first four innings made 7 runs. After that he steadied down, and no more runs were scored.

The home team started off well, scoring 2 runs in the first inning. Van Haltren starting the fun with a base hit. Davis was hit with the ball, and then Tiernan made a two-bagger. and Van Haltren scored, and Davis scored on Connaughton's hit. Two more runs were made by the New-Yorks in the second, 2 in the third, and 1 in the fourth.

The visitors scored in the second and fourth innings. In the second Ewing got his base on balls, went to third on W. Clark's error, and scored on Irwin's hunt, which was fumbled by G. Davis. In the fourth inning Smith singled, Irwin went to first on balls, Vaughn flew out to Meekin, and Inks was out at first. Then Burke made a safe hit, and Smith and Irwin scored. Burke stole second and scored on Hoy's single. Hoy tried to steal, but was caught three feet from the base. Dwyer and Wilson acted as umpires in the absence of Henderson. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
V. Halt'n, cf.	2	3	1	0	0
G. Davis, 3b.	1	0	2	2	2
Tiernan, rf.	0	1	4	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	0	1	3	1	0
Conn'ton, ss.	0	1	1	4	0
Clark, 1b.	1	1	8	0	1
H. Davis, lf.	2	2	2	0	0
Farrell, c.	0	0	3	0	0
Meekin, p.	1	2	3	1	0
Total	7	12	27	11	3

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, lf.	1	1	3	4	0
Hoy, cf.	0	0	1	2	0
Miller, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	0	0	4	3	0
Ewing, 1b.	1	1	5	1	0
Smith, ss.	1	1	1	2	2
Irwin, 3b.	1	1	3	3	0
Vaughn, c.	0	1	3	1	0
Inks, p.	0	0	2	1	0
*Gray	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	7	24	13	4

*Batted for Inks in the ninth.

New-York.....2 2 2 1 0 0 0 0 .—7
Cincinnati.....0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—4

Runs earned—New-York, 4; Cincinnati, 2. Two-base hits—Gleason, H. Davis, Farrell, and Ewing. Three-base hits—H. Davis and Meekin. Stolen bases—G. Davis, Van Haltren, Burke, and Ewing. Struck out—By Meekin, 1; by Inks, 2. Hit by pitched ball—G. Davis. Bases on balls—Off Meekin, 6; off Inks, 4. Passed ball—Farrell. Double play—Connaughton and Clark. Umpires—Messrs. Dwyer and Wilson.

BROOKLYN HAD REVENGE.

Pittsburg Ball Players Only Made One Run.

The Brooklyn baseball team had revenge on the Pittsburg players yesterday at Eastern Park. Abbey pitched for the home team, and only 1 run was scored against him. This was in the first inning. Smith was hit and went to first. He went to third on Ely's safe hit and he scored on Stenzel's hit. This was all the scoring the visitors did.

Hughey pitched against the Brooklyns. Two runs were scored in the first inning and three more in the seventh. In the seventh five hits were made and the 3 runs were earned. The score:

BROOKLYN.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Griffin, cf.	1	1	2	0	0
Jones, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Lacha'e, 1b.	2	2	8	1	0
Corcor'n, ss.	0	1	2	2	0
Shindle, 3b.	0	3	2	2	0
McCar'y, lf.	0	0	1	1	0
Shoch, 2b.	0	0	4	3	1
Grim, c.	0	0	7	0	0
Abbey, p.	0	1	1	0	1
Total	5	8	27	9	1

PITTSBURG.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
E. Sm'h, lf.	1	0	4	0	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	3	4	1
Stenzel, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Beckley, 1b.	0	1	10	0	0
Blerba'r, 2b.	0	1	2	5	0
Donov'n, rf.	0	0	3	0	0
J. Sm'h, 3b.	0	1	1	2	0
Sugden, c.	0	2	1	1	0
Hughey, p.	0	0	0	1	0
*Merritt,	0	0	0	0	0
Total	1	7	24	13	1

*Merritt batted for Hughey in the ninth inning.

Brooklyn.....2 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 .—5
Pittsburg.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Pittsburg, 1. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Pittsburg, 8. Bases on balls—Off Abbey, 1; off Hughey, 5. Struck out—By Abbey, 4. Stolen bases—Griffin, Jones, Lachance, and Stenzel, (2.) Double play—McCarthy, Corcoran, and Lachance. Hit by pitcher—By Abbey, E. Smith. Passed ball—Sugden. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

St. Louis.....0 1 2 0 0 0 0 0 2—5
Boston.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Boston, 4. Batteries—Sullivan, Tenny, and Ganzel; Breitenstein and McFarland.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Cleveland.....0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 4 0—9
Philadelphia.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Base hits—Cleveland, 17; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Philadelphia, 2.

The Washington-Chicago and Louisville-Baltimore games were not played on account of rain.

Hartford, 13; Paterson, 1.

HARTFORD, June 9.—The Patersons were unable to find Seeds to-day, making but five scattering hits. Viau was knocked out of the box in the second inning, and he was replaced by Coogan in the third. His pitching yielded 9 runs. Scharf of Hartford made four hits out of five times at bat. The score:

Hartford.....0 4 1 0 2 0 2 4 .—13
Paterson.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Hits—Hartford, 12; Paterson, 5. Errors—Hartford, 5; Paterson, 9. Batteries—Seeds and Smith; Viau, Coogan, and Elton.

Wilmington, 6; Newark, 5.

WILMINGTON, Del., June 9.—Wilmington defeated Newark in a close game this afternoon by the following score:

Wilmington.....0 1 0 0 0 3 1 1 0—6
Newark.....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 0—5

Base hits—Wilmington, 10; Newark, 9. Errors—Wilmington, 4; Newark, 6. Batteries—Amole and Wise, Setley and A. Rothfuss. Umpire—Mr. Hawke.

NEW-YORK CLUB'S REGATTA.

Twenty-one Yachts Entered for To-morrow's Races.

The fifty-first annual regatta of the New-York Yacht Club will be sailed to-morrow. Twenty-one yachts have entered, including seven of the new thirty-footers, for which a special race has been arranged. The other yachts have been divided into six classes. They will be started off Buoy 13, Lower Bay. All but those in classes 5 and 6 will race to Sandy Hook Lightship and back, classes 5 and 6 turning at the Scotland Lightship. The entries, with racing numbers and length, are as follows:

SCHOONERS—CLASSES 2 AND 3.

No.	Yacht.	Length.	Owner.
65.	Emerald	89.51	J. Rogers Maxwell
84.	Colonia		C. A. Postley
68.	Iroquois	82.28	H. C. Ruuse

SCHOONERS—CLASS 4.

42.	Amorita	74.82	W. G. Brokaw
22.	Elsemarie	74.07	J. Berre King

SLOOPS—CLASS 5—CRUISING TRIM.

74.	Eclipse	54.99	L. J. Callanan
39.	Wasp	54.97	H. L. & R. F. Lippett

SLOOPS—CLASS 6—RACING TRIM.

53.	Uvira	47.13	E. M. Lockwood
19.	Norota	41.04	F. M. Hoyt

SLOOPS—CLASS 6—CRUISING TRIM.

17.	Choctaw	47.08	J. Montgomery Strong
111.	Olga	34.76	C. Buchanan

MIXED CLASS—CRUISING TRIM.

64.	Ramona	105.84	H. M. Gillig
50.	Clytie	79.46	H. C. Ward
94.	Wayward	65.58	Duncan S. Ellsworth

THIRTY FOOTERS.

1.	Hera
2.	Wawa
3.	Esperanza
4.	Vaquero
6.	Mai
7.	Departure
9.	Mumm

Ralph N. Ellis
James Stillman
A. S. Van Wickle
H. B. Duryea
O. B. Jennings
C. Barrum Seeley
J. M. MacDonough

The thirty-footers will be started immediately after the other yachts have been sent away. The prizes will be a seventy-five-dollar cup for first, if two or more start; with a fifty-dollar cup for second, if four or more start, and a twenty-five-dollar cup for third, if five or more start. The starting signals will be: Preparatory—A gun will be fired and a red ball hoisted.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN—Pinafore—8:00.
BROADWAY—El Capitan—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New-York—8:00. Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:00.
DALY'S—Prestidigitation—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 P. M. and 8:00 P. M.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Sunshine of Paradise Alley—8:00. Matinée.
GARRICK—Thoroughbred—8:30.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Vaudeville—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vitascope—Vaudeville—8:00. Roof Garden.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN—Vaudeville—8:15.
MANHATTAN BEACH—Orchestral Concert—3:30 and 7:15 P. M. Rice's Evangeline—9:00.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—New-York vs. Cincinnati—4:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 M. to 12:00 P. M.
TERRACE GARDEN—Waldmeister—8:00.

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To Remove Gen. Rawlins's Body.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	69	64	65
6 A. M.	63	69	70
9 A. M.	69	70	75
12 M.	72	72	79
4 P. M.	76	78	80
6 P. M.	69	75	78
9 P. M.	68	72	75
12 P. M.	65	69	72

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....74.25
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....70.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 68.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....67.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Rain, followed by Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

READERS GOING OUT OF TOWN.

To readers of The New-York Times leaving the city for the Summer the paper will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE GREATER NEW-YORK COMMISSION.

The Greater New-York Commission, as completed by Gov. MORTON's appointments, is altogether competent, and if its members devote a fair share of time and of earnest effort for the next seven or eight months to the task of devising the best system of municipal administration for the enlarged city, there is every reason to expect a result which will receive such support from the communities immediately concerned that the Legislature cannot fail to accept it.

Of the six ex-officio members who were named in the act creating the commission, Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN, President of the old Consolidation Commission, is the only one specially qualified for the work of framing a charter. His study of the problem of consolidation and of the conditions to be dealt with will be of great service on the commission. The three Mayors may be supposed to have knowledge of the affairs of their own cities and of the means of adjusting them to a wider system, and the two State officers may be of service on account of the character of their official duties, though there are several abler lawyers on the commission than the Attorney General.

Of the appointees of the Governor, Mr. SETH LOW is a man of exceptional knowledge and sound judgment in matters of municipal government and a thorough believer in non-partisanship in the administration of the affairs of cities. Controller FITCH is not less capable of being a useful member of the commission. He has knowledge in matters of city government and he has unquestionable ability and integrity. Gen. TRACY is not only a lawyer of eminence, but has had much official experience and has shown high capacity in administration. Though he has been active in politics in times past, he is a man of independent judgment who would not sacrifice public interests to political ends. Ex-Judge DILLON's qualifications are mainly those of a thorough knowledge of Constitutional and corporation law and the application of their principles, and there is no reason to suppose that he will have any other aim than to contribute his utmost to a sound system of administration.

The three men appointed from Brooklyn can be spoken of in almost equally favorable terms. Gen. WOODFORD has taken little part in public affairs in recent years, but he is an able lawyer and an upright citizen. SILAS B. DUTCHER used to be regarded as a good deal of a politician, and has not altogether lost his taste in that line, but he has been engaged in business affairs of late. He is strong, clear-headed, and honest. Mr. DE WITT was for many years Corporation Counsel of Brooklyn and took a prominent part in framing the present charter of that city. While he used to be active in politics, no one understands better the necessity of guarding municipal government from partisan control. Judge GARRETSON and Mr. PINNEY are to be regarded as capable and satisfactory representatives of the interests of the Queens County towns and of Staten Island in the consolidation.

On the whole, the Governor is to be congratulated on the excellence of his appointments. He seems to have used his own judgment and to have had no purpose except to form a commission well qualified for its task and likely to work harmoniously in its execution. The success of the Greater New-York movement will now be in the hands of this commission, for if it works with singleness of purpose to establish the best form of municipal government for the American metropolis, with no end in view but the welfare of its people, it will disarm opposition among the people and make it impotent among politicians who may have designs in conflict with the interests of the people.

KEEP UP THE FIGHT.

Mr. E. C. BENEDICT expresses the opinion that "Democrats cannot consistently vote for a candidate pledged to the free coinage of silver," and that "it would be equally inconsistent for them to vote for a sound-money Republican pledged to a protective tariff."

If Mr. BENEDICT has no more profitable observations to make, he would do better to deny himself to newspaper reporters. In this emergency to talk of what Democrats cannot do is a wretched waste of time.

Let us hear, rather, what the Democrats can and will do if a genuine Democrat is nominated at Chicago. Let Mr. BENEDICT and other Democrats of New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, and the East generally tell the party and the country what they will do to elect a gold-standard candidate.

"VOTE GETTERS."

Mr. BRICE of Ohio has had a good deal to do with "practical" politics. He drew on his experience the other day when he explained to a reporter of THE TIMES how the free-silver movement got such headway in the Democratic Party. The tide of sentiment had turned against the party. Defeats were frequent in all parts of the country. Business was dull. Farm products were low. Farmers were unhappy and discouraged. It occurred to various Democratic leaders in various States to appeal to the farmers with the free-silver proposition. That, says Mr. BRICE, "seemed a vote getter."

A correspondent of THE TIMES on Monday, describing the course of politics in the South, related how the "solid South" was broken by the intolerable tyranny of the political machine to which it had given so much power. In this case the Populist movement had led the revolt. It had taken up the free-silver idea. The Democratic leaders, in an effort to stem the dissolution of the party, also took up that idea. To them, too, it "seemed a vote getter." In both these instances the men who are really to be held to blame for the inroads of the silver movement in the Democratic Party either cared nothing about the merits of their policy or were ignorant of them, or were willing to take risks if only they could hit upon "a vote getter."

This is no new thing in politics. It is constantly being done in all parties where there is no strong current of popular feeling or opinion forcibly shaping their course. It happened long before the period covered by Mr. BRICE and our correspondent. The inflation movement and its logical successor, the silver movement, have been treated from the first by both parties as "vote getters." But it is worth noting in the case of the Democrats not only that the trick was vain but that the occasion for it was of their own making. Mr. BRICE should know this better than any one else. It was the holding up of the repeal of the Sherman act in the Senate in 1893 and the selling out of tariff reform in that body that brought about the Democratic reverses of 1893 and 1894 and made the free-silver policy "seem a vote getter." Had the party been true to its principles and done what it was elected to do, there would have been no need of any such bidding for ignorant votes. The intelligent vote of the country would have kept the party in power. Mr. BRICE has recently done what he could to fight the silver craze in his own State. But it was the "Senators from Havemeyer" who brought the party to a situation where the politicians felt forced to take up the silver craze.

THE MAYOR'S POWER OF REMOVAL.

While it is eminently desirable to get rid of the disagreement in the present Police Commission, which so seriously hampers its action and threatens to impair the efficiency of the department, we cannot forget that the removal of one of its members is a serious matter which is beset with difficulty. While the power to appoint heads of departments without consulting anybody else was given to the Mayor in 1884, the law in regard to removals has remained unchanged since the adoption of the Consolidation act.

The Mayor can remove any head of a department "for cause and after an opportunity to be heard," subject to the approval of the Governor of the State, to whom the reasons for removal must be communicated in writing. The courts decided years ago, in the cases of Police Commissioners NICHOLS and WHEELER, that the "cause" must include "just and reasonable grounds," that the opportunity to be heard involved the right to be represented by counsel, to cross-examine witnesses, and to call others in defense, and that the proceedings for removal are judicial in character and subject to review by the courts on a writ of certiorari which may be issued either before or after the Governor's action in the case.

The effort to remove NICHOLS and WHEELER was futile, though much stronger grounds for such action existed in their case than in any that can be brought now, so far as yet appears. The mere fact that one or more members of an official board are so out of harmony with others that they cannot get on together and the public business is obstructed is reason enough for a change in the composition of the board, but it may not afford sufficient ground for making removals under the present law.

The fault is in the law. No administrative board ought to be so constituted, or its powers so divided, that there can be a dead-lock on account of differences of judgment or of purpose. Either the head of a department should be single or there should always be a possible majority in a division, or else the Mayor should have an unrestricted power of removal as well as of appointment. The present law, as it affects the Police Board, is specially contrived to make concessions and compromises—in other words, bargains—necessary to agreement.

THREE MEN TWENTY YEARS AGO.

Mr. RICHARD SMITH of Cincinnati has sent to The New-York Tribune a long article about "Ohio's sound-money campaign in 1875," showing how the advocates of an honest currency and the opponents of inflation and repudiation were successful under the leadership of Mr. HAYES and others. Mr. SMITH does not mention MCKINLEY, but his purpose is to assist that candidate. The people, he thinks, care more now for tariff revision than for the inflation or degradation of the currency.

MCKINLEY's friends should say nothing in the East about the fight for honest currency and the preservation of the National credit in Ohio in 1875 and 1876, or the attitude of Mr. HAYES and Mr. GARFIELD toward the currency issue in those days and the two years immediately following. The contrast between the records of those Ohio men and that of MCKINLEY is too clearly disclosed by notorious facts.

"The election of HAYES as Governor of Ohio in 1875," says Mr. SMITH, "made possible his nomination for President in 1876." But what was the platform upon which the Republicans of Ohio in 1876 presented Mr. HAYES for the consideration of the party throughout the Nation as their candidate for the Presidency? Here are the first words of it:

"We recognize gold as the true standard of value, and the only steady and safe basis for a circulating medium."

Compare with this the wretched currency "straddle" written by MCKINLEY for the Ohio Republicans this year and adopted by them. And here are a few words from the letter written by Mr. HAYES to GARFIELD on March 4, in the campaign year of 1876:

"My notion is that the true contest is to be between inflation and a sound currency. The Democrats are again drifting on the wrong side. We can't be for the inflation side of the question. We must keep our face, our front, firmly in the other direction. We can better afford to be beaten in Congress than to back out."

This candidate does not appear to have been restrained by "the reticence of self-respect" from expressing his opinions on the currency issue.

Mr. HAYES became President in 1877. MCKINLEY went to Congress in that year, and GARFIELD was also in the House. After that fight for sound money in Ohio, what was the attitude of these men at Washington toward silver inflation and repudiation?

MCKINLEY became a follower of BLAND and on Nov. 5, 1877, voted for BLAND's free-coinage bill. GARFIELD, of course, voted against it. Two months later MCKINLEY voted for a resolution declaring that Government bonds were payable in silver. GARFIELD opposed it. In February, 1878, MCKINLEY voted against a motion to lay the amended Bland bill on the table; GARFIELD voted the other way. President HAYES, the sound-money leader from Ohio, vetoed this bill. Did MCKINLEY of Ohio stand by him? No; he voted, on Feb. 28, 1878, to pass the bill over the veto. Where was GARFIELD? On the other side, with HAYES.

MCKINLEY should not be classed with these other Ohio men when Republicans recall the currency contest in Ohio, twenty years ago, and in Congress during the two years immediately following. He was associated with BLAND of Missouri. And so we think the less that MCKINLEY's supporters say about his relation to the currency controversy in Ohio and at Washington during those years, the better for MCKINLEY, at least in this part of the country.

ART FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

Nothing could be more timely than the report of Mr. QUIGG from the Committee on the Library in favor of the bill to create an art commission of experts. The bill might with propriety and advantage be made more comprehensive. It applies only to the art collections in the Capitol and in the building of the Congressional Library. It provides for a commission of five persons who shall annually inspect these collections, and shall also examine all proposed additions to them and report their findings to Congress.

The approaching completion of the Congressional Library Building will furnish an object lesson of the greatest value in the desirableness of taking expert advice. Gen. CASEY had the good sense and the modesty to consult men of acknowledged standing in sculpture and painting with reference to the decoration by those arts of the building of which he had charge. While he by no means accepted without question the advice he received, and while he reserved the authority which entailed upon him individual responsibility, he showed the deference of a man of sense to experts in subjects in which he was a layman. When the building comes to be opened to the public, the wisdom of his course will be vindicated. But it is certain that hereafter attempts will be made in this building, as well as in the Capitol, as they have always been made in such work for the Government, to procure artistic commissions by favor and not by merit. Against these attempts the bill favorably reported from the Committee on the Library will act as a permanent bulwark.

But there ought to be such protection afforded in all artistic work undertaken by the Government, or paid for with public money in whole or in part. The Public Art League has been formed for the purpose of securing such a general safeguard. A general measure providing for it would encounter no more resistance than the special and limited measure proposed by the Library Committee.

The most scandalous and indefensible of recent squanderings of public money upon bad art has been the choice by an inexpert and unofficial committee of a design for the statue of Gen. SHERMAN which the committee of experts whose advice had been asked had not found worthy of consideration or mention. Yet by far the larger part of the money for the work had been appropriated by the Government, and the appropriation had not been coupled with any proviso that the money should not be wasted upon a positively or comparatively worthless work. It was required only that the design for a very important and costly work of sculpture should be approved by a committee of men ignorant of that art. Now, it seems that the only way in which the natural result of leaving such a question to such a decision can be averted is a special statute prohibiting the payment of the public money. Such a procedure ought to be unnecessary, and would be unnecessary if the more general measure were enacted which is advocated by the Public Art League. In that case, we should have a general and permanent guarantee against throwing away good money on bad art.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S NEW EMPIRE.

Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN is playing for heavy stakes. The Chambers of Commerce of the British Empire are now holding their third congress in London, and Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, as Honorary President, made the opening address yesterday. He announced that all propositions that would come before the congress "are dwarfed into insignificance in comparison with the proposals to secure the commercial union of the empire." Then he went on to say:

"Such a commercial union will necessitate a council of the empire, to which will be relegated all questions of commercial law in which the whole empire is interested. But this is not all. Imperial defense will also come within the deliberations of the council of the empire, and this question is the root of a problem with which we have to deal. So far, however, there has been a dead-lock. The proposal of the British free-traders has been rejected by the colonies, and the proposal of the colonial protectionists has been rejected by Great Britain. Consequently we must find a third course, and in 'give and take' on both sides will be found the terms for such a proposal."

Mr. CHAMBERLAIN made a pretty definite statement of the plan which he thought "would not meet with a blank refusal upon the part of Great Britain." It was in substance free trade between the colonies and Great Britain, "leaving the contracting parties free to make their own arrangements in regard to duties on foreign goods." It is not easy to see how a system of tariffs can be arranged on this principle. If the colonies give up the right of revenue duties on imports from Great Britain, they must replace them by internal taxes which will fall upon their own exportable products, and thus put them at a disadvantage in British markets. If, as a compensation for this, they demand discriminating duties on imports into Great Britain that compete with their own, these will fall almost wholly on food. So Great Britain will have to pay a higher price for all the food that she imports—a measure which, Mr. CHAMBERLAIN to the contrary notwithstanding, we believe would be "received with a blank refusal on the part of" any responsible Ministry of Great Britain.

But this may be in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's mind when he declares that commercial union will necessitate a council of the empire which will have control of all commercial legislation, and of imperial defense as well. The creation of such a Legislature involves nothing less than revolution. It would take over decidedly the larger part of the functions of the British Parliament. Commercial legislation involves a very great share of the control of taxation, while imperial defense clearly involves an equally great share of the control of expenditures. In such a council there would necessarily be representatives of what are now known as the colonies, but which would then, in great part, become essential members of the empire. These colonies are and would remain entirely independent as to their home affairs, but they would have, what now they do not have, a voice in the affairs of the whole empire. Logically, "Great Britain," or the United Kingdom, would be reduced to a level not very far above that of Canada or Australia. It would differ in degree, but not radically in kind.

The scheme is a very grand one, and it is in the line of the political evolution of the age. But, as we have said, it is practically revolution. Should it advance far, the question of tariffs will play a small part. Every year makes it plain that the condition of commercial progress is freedom, and the growth of the great British colonies is in the direct ratio of the extension of freedom in trade. What is of far greater importance is the inevitable development of the principle of representative government. That has never before been applied to countries so widely separated as Great Britain and her colonies. It will present great difficulties, but it promises very great results.

If from all the sailing vessels afloat to-day on every sea a competent judge should select the fifty that, as specimens of marine architecture, excel the rest—fifty that are the most skillfully designed and most stanchly built, the best rigged aloft and the best arranged below, the most beautiful as well as the safest and most useful—it is probable, indeed certain, that at least nine-tenths of the half hundred chosen would prove to have been made in the United States, and to be owned by citizens of the United States. This ought to be, and doubtless is, a cause of much National pride and rejoicing. Now of the noble fleet this suppositious maritime expert would get together, several more than two or three belong to the SEWALLS of Maine, an old, once numerous and still wealthy family, known and respected all through New-England as merchant princes of the fine antique sort, generous, too, and not slower to give money than to make it. This ought to be, and doubtless is, a cause of much sectional pride and rejoicing. Before participating in either the National or the sectional emotions, however, it would be well to reflect with some seriousness on certain other facts connected with these superlatively good ships and their owners, for then cause for emotions less pleasant will be discovered. Fully once a week the papers contain a new story about sailors starved and brutally beaten by their officers; not infrequently, the story is about a sailor murdered outright or driven to suicide by fiendish persecution. And, shamefully near to always, an American ship of the very best class—of the Sewall class—is the scene of these hideous, sordid tragedies. The latest of them comes from Port Townsend, where the mate of the great ship Benjamin Sewall has been arrested for torturing a seaman named MAU, until that unfortunate mariner threw himself and his gaping wounds into the restful waters of the Pacific. The name of this mate is SMITH. He will not be punished. The United States shipping laws do not provide for his punishment. He will not even be discharged by the SEWALLS of Maine. Their philanthropy does not extend beyond high-water mark. They are quite content that sailors should call their vessels "hells afloat," so long as they are "the finest ships afloat" and expenses do not exceed receipts. And so, it seems, are other American ship owners. The remedy? Pass the Maguire bill, now before Congress, making the owner, not his servant the mate, responsible for the overworking of starved sailors.

GOVERNOR'S STAFF AT CREEDMOOR.

Gen. McLewee Qualified as Marksman, Sharpshooter, and Expert.

It was "Governor's Staff Day" at the Creedmoor rifle range yesterday, and although Gov. Morton did not witness the practice of his aids, they acquitted themselves like men, lying upon their stomachs during the greater portion of the day in their endeavors to qualify as marksmen.

There was not a full attendance of the staff, but the following were present, and succeeded in qualifying at the 100, 200, and 300 yard ranges: Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin, Sergt. Gen. M. O. Terry, Inspector General of Rifle Practice B. M. Whitlock, Quartermaster General W. S. C. Wiley, Engineer in Chief Edmund Hayes, Judge Advocate General William C. Wallace, Inspector General F. C. McLewee, Assistant Chief of Ordnance John Low, and three aides de camp, Col. H. L. Satterly, Col. John J. Astor, and Col. George B. Agnew.

Besides qualifying as a marksman, Gen. McLewee succeeded in scoring as a sharpshooter at 500 yards and as expert at 700 and 800 yards. Gen. McLewee thus had the distinction of having been the first rifleman in the State to take all three qualifications.

The day was almost perfect for the practice. There was perhaps a trifle too much sun at times, but the wind was all that could be desired, being directly from "6 o'clock" and light. After the morning practice the members of the staff retired to the clubhouse, where luncheon was served and an hour's rest enjoyed.

STAGE-STRUCK MEN AND WOMEN.

An Exhibition of Their Absurdities on the Casino Roof.

About 100 persons assembled on the Casino Roof Garden yesterday afternoon, on invitation of John W. Hamilton, the manager. A score of these were amateur artists, who imagined that they were competent to do roof-garden acts, and had applied for positions in the company. The rest had been invited by Manager Hamilton to witness a test of the powers of the ambitious artists. The performance began at 3 o'clock, and continued until nearly 5, and during those two hours each of the aspirants got a chance to show what he or she could do.

If the stage-struck man or woman could see him or herself as the audience saw them yesterday, the number of that class would be greatly reduced at once. But, unfortunately, the stage-struck man or woman cannot see themselves as others see them. Of the twenty who appeared yesterday, a Mr. Butler, who sang an Irish song, with a characteristic dance, was the only one who exhibited any ability to make a stage reputation, and he will require much training and "coaching" before he can make a successful first appearance. The others simply exhibited themselves, and were made the subjects of humorous comments by the audience which had been called together to judge them. No such revelation of the absurd pretensions of stage-struck men and women has ever been made before in this city, and if the subjects of the exhibition will only take the hint, Manager Hamilton's experiment will prove a valuable one for the stage.

YESTERDAY'S WEDDINGS.

Falkner—Meigs.

BERGEN POINT, N. J., June 9.—Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church was filled with a fashionable assemblage this afternoon, when the wedding of Miss Helen Noel Meigs, daughter of the late Henry Meigs, to the Rev. Bishop Falkner, rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Bay Ridge, L. I., took place. The ceremony was performed at 5 o'clock by the Rev. Harold Arrowsmith, the retiring rector of Trinity Church, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John B. Falkner, rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Germantown, Penn., the brother of the bridegroom.

The church was decorated with roses and daisies by the women and girl friends of the bride, and presented an attractive appearance. Every other pew in the spacious edifice was adorned.

The bride is a sister of Henry Meigs of Edward's Court, Bayonne. Her home has been with her brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. J. Connor Smith, of 102 West Eighth Street, Bayonne, and she has been prominently identified with church and charitable work many years. At the wedding to-day she wore a white satin gown, with train, the waist being elaborately trimmed with chiffon. Her veil was of tulle. She had no attendants.

W. H. Thomas of Bay Ridge, L. I., was the best man, and the ushers were Henry M. Popham and Sidney L. Smith of Bayonne, Edward M. Popham of Flushing, L. I.; Mr. McKay and Mr. Gilbert of Bay Ridge, and Roland Falkner of Philadelphia, Penn.

Among the guests were a number of the bridegroom's parishioners from Bay Ridge, and many from St. Mark's Church, Orange, N. J., his former charge. After the ceremony there was a reception in Trinity rectory to relatives of the bride and bridegroom.

Clark—Bolmer.

MAMARONECK, N. Y., June 9.—Miss Estelle Bolmer, sister of Mrs. Frederick A. Constable, was married at high noon to-day to Walter H. Clark of New-York City, in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, which was built by the Constable family. The church was elaborately decorated with palms and flowers.

Only the immediate relatives and intimate friends of the bride and bridegroom were present. The ceremony was performed by Lord Bishop Courtney of Nova Scotia, assisted by the Rev. Charles Bancroft, rector of St. Thomas's Church.

The Misses Marie and Edith Constable, nieces of the bride, were maids of honor. There were no bridesmaids.

Francis G. Landon was best man. The ushers were Hegeman G. Foster, Edward S. Weber, Henry V. Keep, and John McClintock.

The bride wore a dress of white satin with old lace trimmings and orange blossoms. The maids of honor wore white dresses with blue and pink ribbons.

The wedding breakfast was served at Mr. Constable's home at Orienta.

Hermann—Siesfeld.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 9.—Miss Lillian Siesfeld, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Siesfeld of Ninety-second Street, New-York, was married here to-day to Theodore J. Hermann of Madison Avenue, New-York. The wedding took place in a hotel which had been engaged for the entire day for the festivities. A civil ceremony was performed by Justice Eugene Britton, and later a religious ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Gottheil of the Fifth Avenue Temple, New-York. There were no bridesmaids.

Paterson—O'Hara.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., June 9.—The Rev. Dr. Robert A. Paterson, former President of Dean College of this city, was married at 7 o'clock this morning to Mrs. H. C. O'Hara, a wealthy widow of this city.

NO SILVERITE FOR GEN. SICKLES.

He Will Not Vote for One if Nominated by the Democrats.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was standing at the entrance to the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked him what, in his opinion, the Democrats would do at Chicago in reference to silver.

"It looks as if they would make fools of themselves," he said. "It looks as if many who will be in the convention had ceased to be Democrats. Those who are still Democrats will make a protest against the free-silver craze. Those who are Populists will vote for the Populistic idea as to silver.

"The fight ought not to be given up. To vote for free silver is the same now as to have been a copperhead during the war. It will be done by those who regard the success of some candidate as of more consequence than the safety of the Nation.

"It is impossible to say what the New-York Democracy will do if a silver candidate shall be nominated on a silver platform. The Democracy's policy cannot be determined until after the convention. But I know what I'll do. I will not vote for any silver candidate. I'll do as I did in '64. I'll vote for the man that I think will be the safest for the country."

GORMAN WILL BE BOSS.

The Maryland Convention To-day Will Be Under His Dictation.

BALTIMORE, Md., June 9.—The Democratic State Convention will meet at noon to-morrow at Ford's Opera House to elect four delegates at large to the National Convention and adopt a platform.

There will be considerable silver sentiment in the convention, although none of the leaders seems to think it will be of sufficient strength to do more than "kick up a row."

However, nearly every Eastern Shore delegation has white metal men in its make-up, and it would not be surprising if they along with a few other agriculturists from Western Maryland should force some concession from the sound-money adherents of the cities. The silver men to-night are predicting there will be no mention of gold in the platform, and that the financial plank of the platform will be, at the worst, a straddle.

Another topic of interest among all who are talking about the State Convention is whether or not Senator Gorman will allow John K. Cowen, receiver of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and Gorman's erstwhile enemy, to be chosen as a delegate at large. A big effort has been made by the Independents to force Cowen into this delegation, but even if a double delegation should be selected, which to-night seems likely, with a half vote each, Cowen probably would not be one of the eight.

John E. Hurst, who was the Democratic nominee for Governor last Fall, and who for some time has been looked for delegate at large, said to-day that he would not go to Chicago if Mr. Cowen should be selected.

The fight between the regulars and independents, which cost the Democrats the State last Fall, seems to be still on, with the difference that the independents, now knowing their power, are biding their time, and, aside from the disposition to elect Cowen, awaiting overtures. If Mr. Gorman should make up the slate to-morrow without regard to the feelings of the independents, in all likelihood there will be a split which will jeopardize the Electoral vote of the State at next Fall's election. One of Mr. Cowen's supporters, in discussing the situation to-night, said:

"The point we make is this: Mr. Cowen is confessedly one of the ablest talkers on the money question in the country. If it is the desire of the Democrats of this State that Maryland should make itself heard and felt for sound money we can do it in no better way than by sending Mr. Cowen to Chicago. If, however, the petty feelings of some of the heelers who have, perhaps, been held up to ridicule by Mr. Cowen are to be allowed to govern in this matter, then I suppose Mr. Cowen will have to stay at home, for he has never been popular with them. It would, of course, never do to send him as anything but a delegate at large."

Mr. Gorman will fix up the slate when he arrives in the morning, and undoubtedly it will go through with a rush whether or not the independents are recognized. The financial end of the platform is the only thing likely to cause trouble.

MUSIC IN PARADISE PARK.

Ten Circles of Children Dancing Around the Band Stand.

Thomas C. Bent found 2,000 children awaiting him when he reached Paradise Park last evening with his band of twenty pieces for the first open-air concert of the season in that breathing spot. The sky had already begun to drip and threatened a wetting for the players, but the children were out for a treat, and their enthusiasm was infectious. So Leader Bent directed his men to uncover their instruments and start on the programme. When the rain came no one cared, for the whole neighborhood was dancing. The crowd filled the square.

Morse's "Arrival of the Bride," the second number on the programme, started the festival. The children nearest the platform began to march. Then a marching company formed inside of this circle. By the time the piece was under full headway ten circles had taken up the march. Next came a descriptive dance, "The Darkey's Temptation." It set the marching circles dancing, and even the elders in the background joined in the tripping measures. Dancing continued through several other numbers. When it ceased the crowd enjoyed the Baby Song, from "The Lady Slavey," which Mr. Bent played as a cornet solo. A big bunch of roses was passed up to him when he finished it, the donors being the State Club of Twenty-second Street. The crowd cheered its hearty approval of the gift. There will be a concert in the park every Tuesday evening.

This Might Be Called Genial.

From The London Chronicle.

American society is in a great flutter over the forthcoming marriage of the Hon. Henry Clay Miner, a gentleman of old family, distinguished appearance, great fortune, and political influence, with Miss Annie O'Neil, the popular actress. Such unions are rarer in the United States than with us, the prejudice against the stage as a profession for gentlewomen being still very strong; but Miss O'Neil, like Miss Anderson, is not only very beautiful, but her name is associated with everything that is agreeable, both on and off the stage. Miss O'Neil had just decided to come to London to act, when Cupid and Hymen combined to deprive the dramatic profession of one of its brightest ornaments. The wedding will take place early in June, and will be one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in New-York. The Archbishop will officiate at the ceremony, and many leading politicians, as well as members of the profession to which the accomplished bride belongs, will attend.

Newsdealers Object to Kiosks.

The Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association met last night at 8 Union Square to protest against the granting of kiosk privileges, and passed this resolution: "It having come to the knowledge of the New-York Newsdealers and Stationers' Protective and Benevolent Association that the beneficial law passed by the last Legislature in regard to stands for the sale of newspapers under the "L" road stations is being used as a means to get certain other privileges by individuals and corporations we do hereby resolve to counsel the disuse of all stands in the City of New-York for permanent advertising of any special nature whatever."

Alaska Delegates to Chicago.

SEATTLE, Washington, June 9.—The steamship Willava, which arrived to-day from Alaska, brings the news that the Democratic Territorial Convention, held at Juneau June 1, elected the following as delegates to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago: Louis T. Williams, Charles D. Rogers, Richard F. Lewis, James Carroll, R. D. Crittendon, George T. Tingle. Alternates: A. F. Daly, Carl Knehler, John Trumbull, C. A. Hart, D. R. Murphy, L. Blumenthal. The delegation is instructed to vote as a unit.

Mr. Low's Reception to Graduates.

President Seth Low of Columbia College gave a reception at his residence, 30 East Sixty-fourth Street, yesterday afternoon to the graduating class of the college for 1896.

THE LAURADA IN JAMAICA

FOLLOWED BY A SPANISH WARSHIP TO PORT ANTONIO.

An Alleged Cuban Steamer Fired On by a Spanish Gunboat—She Returns the Compliment and Easily Escapes from Her Pursuer—The Firing Was Done Off Port Antonio, in British Waters, Within a Mile of the Shore.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, June 9.—The alleged filibustering steamer Laurada, from New-York, arrived at Port Antonio on Saturday last. A Spanish warship was in pursuit of her, but of course did not enter the port in her effort to capture the Laurada. The warship is still off the port waiting for the Laurada to leave.

It is believed that the latter landed a large quantity of munitions of war in Cuba. If she should be pursued when she leaves Port Antonio she will run along the coast within the marine league limit until her superior speed enables her to stand out to sea in advance of the Spanish warship.

On Saturday, May 30, a large steamer appeared off Port Antonio, making for the harbor under full head of steam and with her pilot signals flying. Before the port pilots could get under way the vessel turned swiftly and made seaward. At the same time the mystery of this action was explained by the appearance of a Spanish gunboat around the headland, also under full steam, and which had evidently been racing along inshore with the purpose of heading off the steamer, although in British waters, being then within a mile of the shore.

The steamer was evidently much swifter than the gunboat, although the latter made the harbor mouth first. As the steamer drew away the gunboat fired a round shot, which passed to leeward of the chase. For a minute or so the latter was observed to swerve. The spectators on shore supposed she had been hit or intended to lay to. But this was not the case. As the gunboat ranged nearer a sheet of smoke and flame arose from the steamer's broadside, accompanied by the rattle of rapid-fire guns.

It could not be seen whether the fire took effect on board the gunboat or not, for almost on the instant she also vomited a cloud of smoke, and there was a crash of at least three guns. There was another discharge from the steamer, and then the two clouds of smoke sped away rapidly seaward. The warship continued firing, but the steamer stopped and bore away rapidly, flying the Cuban flag. When last seen the steamer was still uninjured so far as her going was concerned, and she was then out of range.

On Monday morning her Majesty's ship Pelican was dispatched from Port Royal to look up the Spanish gunboat. Presumably the Spanish Government will be called upon to answer for having attacked a vessel in British waters, although the vessel attacked showed a flag that is not recognized by international law.

In the early days of May the police at Port Maria, on the merest suspicion, arrested the famous Cuban pilot Señor Lanza. Lanza was suspected of being connected with a projected filibustering expedition, and was consequently shadowed by detectives; but the Jamaica detective's idea of "shadowing" a suspect seems to be to make himself as obvious and as obnoxious as possible. The result in the present case was that Mr. Lanza led them a long and weary dance round the island until the crowning blunder of arresting him was made.

By that time, as subsequent events showed, a filibustering expedition had actually sailed from these shores for Cuba. In centring all their attention on the alleged chief of the expedition, the police lost all traces of the real parties, who got safely off without molestation.

There being no direct evidence against him, Lanza was speedily released, and a departmental inquiry into the whole conduct of the case has been ordered. An action for heavy damages has been filed by Mr. Lanza. It is said that the Cuban Junta will defray the expenses of the suit, and that Lanza will hand over the amount of the award to the General Cuban Fund.

DAWLEY TO BE RELEASED.

As a Special Favor to Consul General Fitzhugh Lee.

HAVANA, June 9.—Gen. Gasco reports having met a party of rebels under command of the insurgent leader Calixto Garcia near Venta de Casanova, and again near Bayamo, in the Province of Santiago de Cuba. The rebels on both occasions occupied strong positions, but after making a strenuous defense were dislodged.

A torpedo which had been placed in the road by the rebels exploded upon the arrival of the vanguard of Gen. Gasco's column, and eight soldiers were wounded. After the rebels were finally dislodged from their position they were pursued by the troops and dispersed. The loss of the insurgents cannot be ascertained. In the course of the fighting a Spanish Captain and four soldiers were wounded.

On Thursday last a force of Havana volunteers which was acting as a garrison on the Precioso estate, near Cardenas, met a large rebel party and an engagement took place, in which the volunteers were defeated and compelled to retreat. Seven of the Government's force were killed and two wounded.

Lieut. Vasquez and two other Spaniards were captured, but were released after signing a document in which they bound themselves never again to fight against the Cuban patriots.

Consul General Lee again visited Capt. Gen. Weyler to-day. It is believed that Dawley, the imprisoned correspondent of Harper's Weekly, will be freed to-morrow. Gen. Lee having requested Gen. Weyler as a personal favor to release him and the request having been acceded to.

The Captain General has invited Gen. Lee to dine with him to-morrow.

A Libel on the Bermuda.

PHILADELPHIA, June 9.—The steamer Bermuda, which was recently deprived of her registry by the British Consul at this port because, it is said, of her alleged filibustering expeditions, and which has since been lying at Camden, N. J., was to-day seized by United States Marshal Pfeiffer of New-Jersey on a libel filed by three seamen for unpaid wages. The amount claimed by the seamen is $27.75. It is said that the filing of the libel is part of a plan to secure a registry for the steamer under the American flag. It was stated this afternoon that if the vessel should be sold by order of the United States court and purchased by an American citizen, her past record would be wiped out and her owner could procure new papers and sail her under the American flag.

Minister Taylor Ill in Paris.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—Mr. Hannis Taylor, United States Minister to Spain, whose sudden abandonment of his literary plans at Oxford and departure from England was told in cable dispatches, is ill in Paris. A cablegram to that effect was received in Washington to-day. How ill Mr. Taylor is the dispatch did not state. It is understood that his departure from England was due to any instructions from the State Department to return to his post.

A Very Small Cuban Harvest.

MADRID, June 9.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that the Cuban harvest this year will be only one-eighth that of 1895. The authorities are concerned regarding the condition of the laborers in the island, and are trying to prevent them from joining the insurgents. Four months' pay is owing to the army.

The dispatch adds that the forces of Maceo are overrunning the Province of Pinar del Rio.

COMING EVENTS.

—Eighth annual parade of the Kings County Juvenile Temperance Union, Saturday, June 13. Leave Prospect Park Plaza, Brooklyn, at 10 A. M.

—Meeting of the Directors with the members of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, Mail and Express Building, to-day.

—Annual reunion, Veteran Association, Duryea Zouaves, June 25, 149 Sixteenth Street, this city.

FOOTE WILL WIN.

Witherbee Loses Essex County and Concedes His Defeat.

ALBANY, June 9.—The Baker-Hughes faction of Republicans, in the Twenty-third Congressional District, has won its fight against the Burleigh-Wever faction. The Congressional Convention will be held at Malone to-morrow, and Wallace T. Foote will be renominated for Congress. The Essex County Convention was held at Elizabethtown to-day. There were a number of contesting delegates. The Foote men seemed to have the best of it from the start, and this evening the Walter C. Witherbee men gave in and withdrew.

M. C. Perry was Chairman. The delegates to Malone will have to travel all night, in order to reach the Congressional Convention to-morrow noon. Witherbee had up to to-day six of the eight Washington County delegates, and hoped to capture the sex from Essex. If this could have been done, the five from Warren, which have been on the fence, would have gone over to Witherbee. But Essex County is next in the line of rotation for the nomination, and she thought it safer to renominate Foote than to take the chances of gaining the enmity of Franklin and Clinton. Each of these counties instructed its delegates—twelve in all—for Foote.

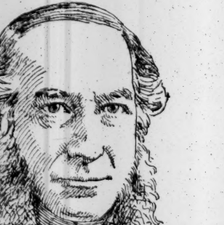
The Burleigh-Wever faction may attempt to make a further fight to-morrow, but it is not thought probable.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Dr. James W. Cox.

Dr. James W. Cox, homeopathist, died yesterday in Albany. He had a stroke of paralysis thirteen months ago, and was confined to his bed from that time until his death. He had been unconscious since October.

Dr. Cox was born in Gilbertsville, Otsego County, Feb. 5, 1828. His first schooling was at an institution presided over by the Rev. John Hughes. At the age of thirteen he entered the Gilbertsville Academy and Collegiate Institute. The system and regularity which dominated his life were early foreseen, for during three college courses he never missed attendance at morning or evening prayers, never missed a recitation,



Dr. James W. Cox,
Homeopathic Physician Who Died Yesterday in Albany.

and never received a reprimand. At the age of eighteen Mr. Cox taught school near the place of his birth at a salary of $10 a month. By the death of his father, when he was twenty years old, the support of his family devolved upon him, and he managed, by teaching school and working his farm, to get along nicely. Shortly after having completed his twenty-first year Mr. Cox was nominated by the Whig Party for Superintendent of Common Schools. Despite the fact that the town of Butternuts, in which he resided, was strongly Democratic, he was elected.

When yet a boy the medical profession had a strong attraction for Mr. Cox, and he read such works as he could secure on medical subjects. He set broken legs of chickens about the farmyard, and took a great interest in the results. He had passed his twenty-first birthday, however, when he decided to take up the study of medicine, going into the office of Dr. Charles Sumner, at Gilbertsville. After six months' study Mr. Cox was introduced to the charge of the eminent homeopathist, Dr. Henry D. Paine of New-York City, who was then practicing in Albany. In the Fall of 1849 he matriculated at the Albany Medical College, from which he was graduated in 1852.

He took up the new school of medicine, and was one of the framers of the Homeopathic Medical Society. Dr. Cox was one of the best known residents of Albany. He never accepted any political office, but was identified with many of Albany's charitable and financial institutions. Two of his three sons, Frederic and Edward, followed the choice of their father as to profession. The other son is private secretary to Erastus Corning.

Obituary Notes.

—W. J. Young died Monday at Clinton, Iowa. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, Feb. 27, 1827, went to Clinton in 1858, engaged in the lumber business, built his first mill in 1860, and when his mills closed and he retired three years ago, he was said to have the largest plant of the kind in the world. He is accredited with introducing brailed rafts, instead of the old-fashioned way, and of introducing among the first the towing of logs by steamboats. He had liberally aided the churches, especially the Methodist, and built and presented to that society the Esther Young Memorial Chapel.

—William A. Ure, one of the proprietors of The Newark Sunday Call, and President of the Newark Board of Trade, died yesterday. Mr. Ure was born at West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y., April 8, 1839. He became interested in the newspaper business in 1867, as city editor of The Newark Journal. He was afterward correspondent at Trenton, and then managing editor of The Newark Register. He purchased The Sunday Call in 1873.

—Edward H. Elwell, a writer on The Portland Press, died yesterday at Weld, Me.

Spectators Believed Her Story.

In the Essex Market Court yesterday Mrs. Ada Weed of 495 Third Avenue was arraigned before Magistrate Mott on a charge of drunkenness. The woman, who was attractive in appearance, wept as she was brought in front of the rail. She denied that she had been drinking. She said that while crossing Avenue A she tripped and fell and was seized by the officer. She begged the Magistrate to let her go. He fined her $3, which the lawyers and other spectators paid, believing the woman's statement. This is the second time in which a fine has been paid in the same manner before Magistrate Mott.

New Disinfecting Apparatus.

A consulting board of physicians, at the invitation of Health Officer Doty, visited the quarantine station yesterday and inspected the new disinfecting apparatus on the steamship Ripple, which has just been completed and is about to be put into service. The visitors were Drs. William H. Draper, E. G. Janeway, James W. McLane, George L. Peabody, L. M. Pruden, William M. Polk, Herman M. Biggs, John H. Girdner, Richard H. Derby, and J. D. Bryant. These gentlemen expressed satisfaction at the success of the plant.

In Memory of Dr. Charles F. Deems.

A memorial service in honor of the late Rev. Dr. Charles F. Deems, founder of the Church of the Strangers in this city, will be held in the Auditorium in Prohibition Park, Staten Island, next Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. William T. Wardwell will preside, and there will be addresses by the Rev. Edward M. Deems, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, in Hornellsville, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. Joseph Merlin Hodson, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church in Fordham, and Marion T. Verdery.

Body Found in Park Reservoir.

The body of Philip H. Ripple of 317 East Eighty-fifth Street, driver of an ice wagon for Edward Merrill & Co., was found yesterday floating in Central Park Reservoir. Ripple is supposed to have committed suicide. He and his brother Frank L. Ripple, lived together until last month, when Philip disappeared. He was ill and despondent at the time. The body will be taken to Troy, whence the brothers came five years ago.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nomination.
9th Pennsylvania....	Republican....	D. Ermentrout
23d Pennsylvania....	Republican.....	W. A. Stone
22d Pennsylvania....	Republican.....	John Dalzell

LATEST ARRIVAL.

SS Alamo, Hix, Galveston and Key West, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co., passed in at Sandy Hook at 11:12 P. M.

Latest Foreign Shipping.

SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Meissel, from New-York for Bremen, via Southampton, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Majestic, (Br.,) Capt. Smith, from New-York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 12:30 A. M. June 10.

GREAT BRITAIN'S TRADE

THE CONGRESS OF THE EMPIRE'S CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE.

Joseph Chamberlain Welcomes the Delegates to London, and Suggests that a Closer Union of the Empire in Trade Is Agreeable to the Government—Preferential Duties for the Empire's Dominions Moved by a Canadian Delegate.

LONDON, June 9.—The third congress of the Chambers of Commerce of the empire began its first sitting in Grocers' Hall at 10 o'clock this morning. The hall was crowded with delegates and others. The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies and Honorary President of the Congress, delivered a speech welcoming the delegates, in which he promised the representatives of Canada that their proposal of bringing into a closer union the various portions of the British Empire by the creation of a commercial zollverein would not be met by a blank refusal from the people of Great Britain. The Chambers of Commerce of all the British colonies were represented in the congress.

Lords Loch and Knutsford, Mr. Sydney Buxton, M. P.; Sir John Lubbock, M. P., and Sir George Baden-Powell, M. P., were among those present.

Mr. Chamberlain, in the course of his remarks, spoke of the paramount necessity for the commercial union of the empire, which, he said, was at the root of all the problems with which they had to deal. It was his opinion that a customs union was the most feasible of all of the proposals which aimed at commercial union, and it was an essential condition that Great Britain should consent to replace the import duties upon certain articles of large production in the colonies, such as corn, meat, wool, sugar, &c., but he thought the proposal to replace such duties should emanate from the colonies, and not from the United Kingdom.

At the conclusion of Mr. Chamberlain's remarks the Hon. Featherston Osler of Toronto, Ontario, moved on behalf of the Board of Trade of that city that it was the opinion of the congress that the advantages arising from a closer union of the empire would justify an arrangement as nearly as possible in the nature of a zollverein, based upon principles of the freest exchange of commodities within the empire consistent with tariff requirements incident to the maintenance of the local Government of each kingdom, dominion, province, or colony now forming a part of the British family of nations.

Delegate Mander of Wolverhampton seconded the resolution of Mr. Osler, and Sir Donald Alexander Smith of Montreal moved an amendment, reciting that the congress records its belief in the advisability and practicability of a customs arrangement between Great Britain and her colonies and India on the basis of preferential treatment, and recommending that her Majesty's Government take steps to bring about an interchange of opinions on the subject between the mother country and the other Governments of the empire.

Speaking in support of his amendment, Sir Donald Smith said that if the Imperial Government grasped the matter boldly its action would lead to another great colonial conference, held in London, at which the details of a measure which would be satisfactory to the colonies and the United Kingdom could be arranged. A moderate scheme of preferential treatment, Sir Donald said, need not shock reasonable economic theories nor lead to measures of retaliation. He expressed doubt that in the face of a commercial union of the component communities of the British Empire other countries would initiate a policy of retaliation. Germany and the United States surely could not object, inasmuch as they had adopted a policy of preferential treatment themselves.

Mr. Twigge of Vancouver seconded the resolution.

Mr. Reid of Victoria said that he was not willing to accept either the resolution or the amendment. He pointed out a number of obstacles, and advised that the subject be relegated to the consideration of a conference of experts.

Messrs. McCarthy of Liverpool, Holland of Manchester, and Burnie of Swansea supported the present free-trade policy of Great Britain.

Mr. Hopkins of Toronto referred to the Americans as looking forward to the time when the whole of America would be united under the McKinley tariff and the Monroe doctrine. The American man of letters, he said, might not favor war, but the American people—

Here the Chairman interrupted the speaker and called him to order.

Mr. Hopkins, resuming his remarks, said that financial and commercial men must guard against the possibility of war, and should support the policy which guaranteed that their food would come from their own people.

Mr. Colmer moved to adjourn the debate on the resolution until to-morrow.

CAPT. NEWCOMB HONORED.

The American Scientist Receives an Honorary Degree from Cambridge.

LONDON, June 9.—The University of Cambridge has confered honorary degrees upon Capt. Simon Newcomb, who has charge of the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac," and who is Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., and Francis Andrew March, Professor of the English Language and Comparative Philology at Lafayette College, Easton, Penn.

Prof. Simon Newcomb was born in Wallace, N. C., March 12, 1835. In 1857 he was appointed as computer on the Nautical Almanac, which was then published at Cambridge, Mass. He entered the Lawrence Scientific School, and was graduated in 1858. In 1861 he was appointed Professor of Mathematics in the United States Navy and assigned to duty at the Naval Observatory at Washington. There he negotiated the contract for the 26-inch equatorial telescope, supervised its construction, and planned the tower and dome in which it is mounted.

He was a member of several astronomical commissions from 1874 to 1882. In 1877 he became Senior Professor of Mathematics in the navy, with the relative rank of Captain. In addition, he in 1884 became Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Johns Hopkins University. He has received degrees from many universities in this country and abroad. In 1878 he was awarded the Huygeus great gold medal of the University of Leyden. In 1887 the Russian Government ordered his portrait to be painted for the collection of famous astronomers at the observatory of Pulkowa.

He is an associate of the Royal Astronomical Society, corresponding member of the Institute of France, and foreign member of the Royal Society. He is Vice President of the National Academy of Science, and from 1876 to 1878 was President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was formerly President of the American Society for Physical Research. His astronomical and mathematical works are many. Prof. Newcomb refers to astronomy as his profession and to political economy as his recreation. In the latter branch he has written several books.

Prof. Marsh was born in Millbury, Mass., Oct. 25, 1825. He was graduated at Amherst in 1845, and studied law in New-York, being admitted to the bar. He taught law in Fredericksburg, Va., from 1852 to 1855, and then became tutor in Lafayette College, where in 1857 he was made Professor of the English Language and Comparative Philology. In 1878 he was elected President of the American Philological Association, and in 1878 he became President of the Spelling Reform Association. He is an honorary member of the London Philological Society, a member of the American Philosophical Society, and a Vice President of the London Shakespeare Society.

EGYPT'S VICTORY AT FIRKET.

Her Troops Enter Suarda and Seize Quantities of Stores.

CAIRO, June 9.—The Egyptian cavalry at Firket pursued the fleeing dervishes after the battle at that place, killing a large number of them. The dervishes took the route to Suarda, which was the Khalifa's largest camp, with the exception of Dongola. The cavalry upon reaching Suarda found the place deserted. The troops occupied the place, and seized enormous quantities of stores of all kinds and a number of camels.

LONDON, June 9.—In the House of Commons to-day Sir Michael E. Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, stated that the question of assisting Egypt in respect of meeting the expenses of the Soudan campaign was under consideration by the Government. In the meantime, he said, the expense would be met by moneys taken from the Egyptian funds, which were by no means limited to £500,000.

This method of defraying the expenses of the campaign, he declared, would be continued until the appeal against the adverse decision of the Egyptian mixed tribunal should be heard.

VISCOUNT SUDLEY, DEFENDANT.

A Breach of Promise Suit Against Him in London.

LONDON, June 9.—An exceedingly interesting breach of promise case is now being tried in the High Court of Queen's Bench, before Lord Chief Justice Russell and a jury. The action is that of Miss May Gore, who is suing Viscount Sudley, the heir of the Earl of Arran, for breach of promise of marriage, claiming £15,000 damages.

The plaintiff's lawyer, in court to-day, said that the plaintiff was Viscount Sudley's mistress from 1889 to 1892, after which period he paid her £500, she signing a document releasing him from all causes of action. Subsequently Miss Gore lived under the protection of another heir to a peerage, and Viscount Sudley, learning of this, tried to induce her to return to him, promising to marry her if she would do so.

Viscount Sudley, the defendant, was called to the witness box, and denied positively that he had promised to marry the plaintiff.

THREE HANGINGS IN NEWGATE.

Annie Dyer, the Baby Farmer, to be Executed To-day.

LONDON, June 9.—William Seaman, Henry Fowler, and Albert Millsom, who were convicted of murder at the May sittings of the Central Criminal Court, London, were hanged together in Newgate prison at 9 o'clock this morning. The executions were private, their completion being indicated by the hoisting of a black flag outside the prison. Large crowds gathered in the streets and in the low-class saloons in the vicinity of the prison, but they were orderly. There was some cheering in the crowds when the black flag was hoisted.

Mrs. Annie Dyer, aged fifty-eight, the Reading baby-farmer who was convicted of having murdered a number of infants, the bodies of some of whom were found in the river, will be hanged in Newgate to-morrow.

TURKEY'S MISTAKES IN CRETE.

They Must Be Reformed or the Empire Will Fall.

VIENNA, June 9.—In an address to the Austrian delegation to-day, Count Goluchowski, Minister of Foreign Affairs, explained the foreign policy of the Government, in the course of his remarks declaring that the situation in Crete was of such a character that it was impossible to say what would happen next.

The condition of things prevailing in the island, he said, was due to the maladministration of public affairs by the Turkish authorities. Turkey, he added, ought to take measures in her European and Asiatic provinces which would justify confidence in the vital force of the Ottoman Empire; otherwise, he said, Turkey's best friends, including Austria, would be unable to prevent the empire's fall.

FUNERALS OF THE BOMB VICTIMS.

Barcelona in Mourning over Their Sad Fate.

BARCELONA, June 9.—The funerals of the victims killed by the bomb explosion Sunday at the Church of Santa Maria took place to-day, and were attended by an immense crowd, the members of which gave free vent to expressions of indignation against the authors of the outrage, and Anarchists in general.

The dead were buried at the expense of the city, and the religious ceremonies were attended by the municipal authorities. The day was partially observed as one of mourning, houses and street lamps being draped, and the theatres closed.

Several of the persons who were injured have since died and others are moribund.

Both Sink, After Collision.

LONDON, June 9.—A dispatch from Lisbon says the Belgian steamer Princess Clementina, bound from Sardinian ports for Antwerp, and the Swedish bark, Axel Wasfelt, Capt. Bohnstron, from St. Francois, Martinique, for Bordeaux, were in collision on June 5, in latitude 46 degrees north, longitude 9 degrees west, and both vessels were so seriously injured that they foundered. The Captain of the Princess Clementina was drowned, but the others of her crew reached Cascaes. The crew of the bark has arrived at Pauillac.

The Massacre by the Kurds.

LONDON, June 9.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Athens saying that, instead of only a few French, British, and German engineers being massacred by Kurds on the line of the railway from Smyrna to Kassoba, as reported on Sunday last, the number of victims is estimated at 200. The Consuls at Smyrna have gone to the scene to investigate the affair.

A Public Funeral for Jules Simon.

PARIS, June 9.—A majority of the members of the Chamber of Deputies have approved of a public funeral for M. Jules Simon, the distinguished statesman who died Monday morning from neurosis of the stomach.

Condensed Cablegrams.

—Two British officers have been arrested at Metz on suspicion of being spies engaged in obtaining information regarding Germany's fortifications. It is likely that they will be released shortly.

—The Osservatore Romano states that the Papal Nuncios at Lisbon, Vienna, Paris, and Madrid will be made Cardinals.

JACKSON IS STILL IN JAIL.

Funeral Services over His Wife Held in Plainfield Yesterday.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., June 9.—Charles C. Jackson is still in the county jail at New-Brunswick. It was expected that an application would be made this morning for a writ of habeas corpus, but no one appeared to make the motion. It is understood that no action in the matter will be taken until after an expert has compared the letter supposed to be written by Mrs. Jackson, in which she intimates suicide, with known samples of her writing. Prosecutor Voorhees announced practically that if the farewell letter was genuine he would order the discharge of the young man who was so ruthlessly accused by the Coroner's jury.

The funeral services of Mrs. Jackson were held at Plainfield this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The services were held at the residence of J. E. Moser, a relative, on Division Street. It was intended to send the body to Alfred, N. Y., but after it reached Plainfield Prosecutor Voorhees ordered it detained. The body was placed in the receiving vault at Hillsdale Cemetery, where it will rest until the case is closed, and if Jackson is released, as is expected, he may yet have the satisfaction of accompanying the remains to their last resting place.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—GILSEY—Thomas McDougall of Cincinnati.

—EVERETT—Prof. T. W. Richards of Cambridge, Mass.

—CAMBRIDGE—Col. Samuel P. Colt of Rhode Island.

—MURRAY HILL—Ex-Senator Amasa J. Parker of Albany.

—GRAND UNION—The Rev. Dr. Nimmo of Brockville, Ontario.

—PLAZA—Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman of Lakewood, N. J.

—WALDORF—Gen. Edmund Hayes of Buffalo and John B. Garrett of Philadelphia.

—PARK AVENUE—David A. Wells of Norwich, Conn., and Capt. C. W. Whipple, United States Army.

Republican National Convention.

Half rates, St. Louis Convention; Pennsylvania Railroad. For the Republican National Convention, to be held at St. Louis, Mo., June 16, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell on June 12, 13, 14, and 15, excursion tickets to St. Louis and return at a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be good for return passage until June 21, inclusive.—Adv.

WHY BONDS WERE ISSUED

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S STATEMENT TO THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Shrinkage of the Gold Reserve Dated Back to the Harrison Administration—Convincing Demonstration of the Absolute Necessity of Bond Issues to Maintain the National Credit—Course of the Treasury Shown to be Patriotic and Wise.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The reply of Secretary Carlisle to the inquiries of the Subcommittee of the Finance Committee of the United States Senate charged with the investigation of the sale of bonds of the United States in the years 1894-5-6 was made public to-day. The Secretary traces the beginning of the financial trouble back to the closing year of President Harrison's Administration and brings the history down to Mr. Cleveland's first issue of bonds in the following statement:

Largely on account of apprehensions in this country and abroad as to the ability of the Government of the United States to continue the current redemption of its notes in gold coin, and maintain the parity of the two metals, the exports of gold during the fiscal year 1893, which closed June 30, 1893, reached the unprecedented amount of $108,680,844, nearly all of which was withdrawn from the public Treasury by the presentation of notes for redemption.

During the three months next preceding the 7th day of March, 1893, when I assumed control of this department, the withdrawals of gold from the Treasury amounted to $35,563,093, while the exports amounted to $39,709,730, and during the eight months next succeeding that date, the withdrawals amounted to $50,197,219, while the exports amounted to $39,959,529, showing an excess of withdrawals over exports to the amount of $10,237,960.

These withdrawals and shipments began on a large scale in June, 1892—the last month of the fiscal year 1892—and continued with only short periods of intermission until the close of the fiscal year 1893. On the 31st day of December, 1892, the free gold in the Treasury amounted to $121,266,662.29, but by Jan. 31, 1893, it had been reduced to $108,181,713,53, and on the 28th of February, it had fallen to $103,284,218.91, or only $3,284,218.91 in excess of the lawful reserve.

The reserve fund would have fallen below $100,000,000 before March 1, 1893, if my predecessor in office had not effected arrangements in January and February by which the sum of about $8,250,000 in gold was procured from certain bankers at New-York in exchange for United States notes and otherwise.

During each of the months of November and December, 1892, and January and February, 1893, the public expenditures exceeded the receipts, the total deficiency for the four months being $5,810,549,52, and on the 7th day of March, 1893, the available cash balance in the Treasury was $124,613,810, which included $100,982,410 in gold, or $982,410 in excess of the lawful reserve; but, by making exchanges of currency for gold with the banks in different parts of the country, the amount was increased to $107,462,682 on the 25th of that month, although large withdrawals were made in the interval.

Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts by the department to maintain the $100,000,000 reserve intact, the presentation of notes for redemption to procure gold for shipment abroad continued to such an extent, that on the 22d day of April, 1893, for the first time since the fund was established, it became necessary to use a part of it for redemption purposes, and it was reduced to $95,432,357; but it was afterward increased by exchanges of other forms of currency for gold, so that on the 10th day of August it had been fully restored, and there was on hand $103,683,290 in free gold. By Dec. 30, 1893, it had fallen to $80,861,601.13, and was reduced on the 17th day of January, 1894, to the sum of $69,757,824.

The cash balance then in the Treasury, excluding the current liabilities, but including the gold reserve and all subsidiary and minor coin, was only $83,961,402. Very little gold was being received on account of dues to the Government, and it was, therefore, impossible to increase the reserve without resorting to the issue and sale of bonds, under the authority conferred by the act of Jan. 14, 1875, commonly known as the resumption act. At this date there was no free gold coin in the Treasury, all the coin on hand being covered by outstanding certificates. The $69,757,824 then held as free gold was in the form of bullion.

Quoting the provisions of law which authorized this course to be taken. Mr. Carlisle proceeds to state that on Jan. 17, 1894, bids were invited for $50,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds on not to exceed a 3 per cent. basis. The proceeds of this sale amounted to the sum of $58,660,917.63, which was paid into the Treasury in gold coin and gold certificates.

The circumstances which led to the next issue are then described.

On the 6th day of March, 1894, after this sale had been completed, the reserve in the Treasury amounted to the sum of $107,446,802, and after failing to $52,189,500 on the 7th day of August, 1894, it was slowly replenished by voluntary exchanges of gold coin for that of the United States and other currency by the banks, and by small receipts of gold in the payment of dues to the Government, until the 14th day of November, 1894, when it reached the sum of $65,878,374.

In the meantime, however, the frequent presentation of notes for redemption in gold by individuals and institutions not desiring it for export clearly indicated the existence of a feeling of uneasiness in the public mind, while foreign exchange was almost constantly at or near a rate which made it necessary to export gold to pay bills at their maturity, and consequently withdrawals for shipment were daily threatened, and, as the season was then approaching when, in the usual course of trade and financial operations, large exportations nearly always occur, it was considered absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the public credit and the continued execution of the monetary policy declared by Congress in the act of July 14, 1890, and repeated in the act of November 1, 1893, to resort again to an issue of bonds.

The result of this proposition was that 488 bids were received, amounting to $178,836,050, nearly all of which were at rates which would yield to the investors 3 per cent. or less upon the sums awarded to them. One bid for the whole sum of $50,000,000, "all or none," upon the basis of 2.879 per cent. being the most advantageous offer for the Government that was made, was accepted, and the proceeds of the sale, $58,538,500, were paid into the Treasury according to the terms of sale.

The payments into the Treasury on account of this sale were not entirely completed until after the 1st day of December, 1894, and it soon became evident that the transaction had not been effectual to stop withdrawals of gold. In that month the withdrawals amounted to $31,907,221, and during the next (January, 1895,) they amounted to $45,117,738, and they continued without diminution during the early days of February, until on the 8th of that month the reserve had been reduced to $41,340,181, and several millions more had been demanded, a part of which was taken out and afterward returned to the Treasury, on account of the temporary restoration of confidence resulting from the fact that it became generally known to the public that measures were about to be taken for the replenishment of the reserve.

These large withdrawals were due almost entirely, so far as could be ascertained, to a feeling of apprehension in the public mind, especially among the holders of our securities abroad, which increased in intensity from day to day until it reached the proportions of a panic in the financial centres, and it was evident to all who were familiar with the situation that, unless effectual steps were promptly taken to check the growing distrust, the Government would be compelled within a few days to suspend gold payments and drop to a silver and paper standard.

More than $43,000,000 of the amount withdrawn during the brief period last mentioned was not demanded for export, but was taken out by people who had become seriously alarmed on account of the critical condition of the Treasury in its relations to the currency of the country. The situation was so grave that the attention of Congress was called to the subject by a special message from the President of the United States on the 28th day of January, 1895.

Mr. Carlisle quotes from President Cleveland's message, in which he recommended that the Secretary of the Treasury should be authorized to issue sufficient bonds to maintain the gold reserve and to redeem and cancel the legal-tender and Treasury notes. From this, he goes on to say:

Congress failed to pass any measure for the relief of the Treasury, or to take any action calculated to allay the serious apprehensions then existing in the public mind, and consequently a contract was entered into by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the 8th day of February, 1895, with August Belmont & Co. of New-York, on behalf of themselves and Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons of London, and J. P. Morgan & Co. of New-York, on behalf of themselves and J. S. Morgan & Co. of London, for the purchase of 3,500,000 ounces of standard gold at the price of $17.80441 per ounce, in coin, and paid for by the delivery of United States bonds having thirty years to run and bearing 4 per cent. interest, the gold to be deposited at the United States Sub-Treasuries.

By the terms of this contract not less than one-half of the gold was to be procured abroad, and the parties with whom it was made stipulated that they would, so far as it lay in their power, exert all financial influence and make all legitimate efforts to protect the Treasury of the United States against the withdrawals of gold, pending the complete performance of this contract. One ounce of standard gold was worth $18.60465, and the difference between that sum and the contract price ($17.80441) represented the premium received by the Government on the bonds, making the price at which the bonds were accepted $104.496. At this price they would yield to the investor 3.75 per cent. per annum.

In order that Congress might be afforded the earliest possible opportunity to take such action on the subject as it might consider most beneficial to the public interest, the President of the United States, on the same day and immediately upon the execution of the contract, transmitted a special message asking Congress to specifically provide for a 3 per cent. gold bond, which would effect a saving of over $16,000,000 to the Government.

A bill was introduced in the House of Representatives to authorize the substitution of 3 per cent. bonds, payable in gold, for the 4 per cent. bonds described in the contract, but it failed to pass, and consequently the parties proceeded to complete the transaction by the exchange of gold for 4 per cent. thirty-year bonds, according to the terms of the contract.

The agreement by the parties of the second part that they would, as far as in their power, make all legitimate efforts to protect the Treasury of the United States against withdrawals of gold pending the performance of the contract, was faithfully and efficiently carried out, and no gold was taken from the Treasury to be used in paying for the bonds, as had been done in the two previous sales, nor was any withdrawn for shipment until after the delivery of gold in exchange for bonds had been completed under the contract.

After a large part of the gold had been furnished from abroad, the Secretary, in order to prevent disturbances in the rates of foreign exchange at a critical period, and create a condition which would force gold exports and consequent withdrawals, acquiesced in a departure from the literal terms of the contract requiring one-half of the coin to be procured abroad, and accepted deposits of gold then held in this country to complete the delivery.

Referring to the President's urgent request for financial legislation in his annual message of Dec. 20, 1895, and the failure of Congress to act thereon, Mr. Carlisle comes down to the last issue of bonds, under the circular of Jan. 6, 1896, calling for subscriptions to $100,000,000 of 4 per cents.

Speaking generally of the various issues, the Secretary says:

Owing to the discouraging condition of our financial affairs and the consequent lack of confidence in the ability of the Government permanently to maintain a reserve under a system of redemption and reissue of notes, very considerable difficulty was encountered in effecting the loan invited by the proposals of Jan. 17, 1894, and at one time pending the call it was feared that the effort would fail. However, owing to extraordinary exertions made during the last two or three days preceding the time when the bids were to be opened, subscriptions for the whole amount were secured, as hereinbefore stated.

At the time the contract of Feb. 8, 1895, was made, the emergency was so pressing that the whole purpose of the loan would have been defeated if the replenishment of the reserve had been postponed for a sufficient length of time to advertise for bids, and besides it was exceedingly doubtful whether, under the circumstances, any sales could have been made to the general public upon as favorable terms as to the rate of interest as were secured by that contract.

Replying to that part of the Senate resolutions which directs the committee to investigate and report "what effect the bond sales had on the credit and business of the people of the United States," the Secretary says that in his opinion, the sales were necessary for the preservation of the credit of the Government, and the security of the business interests of the people, and that they, in fact, accomplished those results.

The investigation of the bond issues will be conducted with open doors. This decision was reached after an earnest discussion to-day in the sub-committee against the original purpose of the Chairman, Mr. Harris of Tennessee to conduct the sittings in secret. Senators Vest of Missouri, Platt of Connecticut, and others protested warmly against the star-chamber method, and Mr. Harris, seeing himself outnumbered, yielded to the majority without a formal vote.

The committee adjourned to meet at 10 o'clock the first day after the adjournment of Congress. Secretary Carlisle will be asked to appear and J. Pierpont Morgan will be summoned when the examination of Mr. Carlisle shall have been concluded.

It is the intention of the sub-committee to prosecute the inquiry with reasonable diligence until it shall be concluded. Senator Vest and the other members of the committee will remain in Washington for the present, for the purpose of conducting the inquiry, but the committee probably will adjourn over the period of the Democratic National Convention unless it shall conclude its work before the time for the convention to meet. It apparently is not expected that a report will be made to the full committee until after the National election.

SUICIDE BECAUSE OF GRIEF.

An Elopement Ends with the Death of Both Parties.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., June 9.—Mrs. Lulu Stein, or Westervelt, last night jumped from the bridge that spans Deal Lake, and was drowned. Her body was recovered.

She had been known here

COLEMAN AT THE HELM

THE CYCLE BOARD PRESIDENT TO DIRECT BOTH NATIONAL SHOWS.

At a Meeting of the Executive Committee He Was Requested to Make Such Arrangements as He Deems for the Best Interests of the Stockholders—A Boycott on Firms Which Have Exhibited at Unsanctioned Shows.

All arrangements for the next two National cycling shows will be made solely by R. Lindsay Coleman, President of the Cycle Board of Trade. The Executive Committee held a meeting in the board offices, at 271 Broadway, yesterday, and gave this power to Mr. Coleman.

Every member of the committee attended the meeting, which is the first time in the history of the board that such has been the case. The committee comprises Mr. Coleman, who is Chairman; R. Philip Gormully, George H. Day, Joseph McKee, William F. Wilson, A. G. Spalding, and William A. Redding.

In addition to the matter of the next National shows the cycle makers discussed minor trade affairs. The main purpose of the meeting, however, was to decide upon what course to pursue in regard to the shows, and, while the matter was gone over in detail, it was quickly resolved that Mr. Coleman should have a free and unfettered rein in making all arrangements.

Concerning just what the committee did, the following, issued from the board office, will explain matters:

In regard to the Western National show, the Coliseum Building, in Chicago, has been secured by the board for the purpose of holding shows, and everything is stated to be in perfect shape for this exhibition. Some little friction has, however, arisen in regard to the place for holding the Eastern National show. It has hitherto been held in Madison Square Garden, but owing to the exorbitant demands of the Madison Square Garden Company, there is considerable doubt as to where the next Eastern National Cycle Exhibition will be held. The Madison Square Garden Company has been offered a rental of $1,000 per day for eleven days, which it has refused to accept.

After a full discussion of the whole situation, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the entire subject of holding the Eastern National cycle show, including the dates therefor, shall be and is hereby referred to the President, with full power to do any act or thing in relation thereto that he may deem for the best interest of the stockholders and members of the Cycle Board of Trade.

Resolved, Further, That it is the sense of this meeting that if the President should fail to secure Madison Square Garden upon terms satisfactory to him for the Eastern National Cycle Show, then he may secure such other building in New-York City as he shall regard suitable for this purpose, if such other building can be secured upon terms satisfactory to him.

Resolved, Further, That, if in the judgment of the President, no suitable building can be secured in New-York City upon terms satisfactory to him for the holding of the Eastern National Cycle Show, then he may secure such other building in such other Eastern city as he shall consider for the best interest of the stockholders and members of the Cycle Board of Trade.

Action was also taken in the matter of manufacturers who have exhibited at unsanctioned shows during the last season, and it is expected that the firms which have acted in direct opposition to the general sentiment of the cycle trade will not be allotted space at the next National exhibitions, and also that no sanctions will be granted for local exhibitions, unless such firms are rigorously excluded.

Road Races at Chatham.

CHATHAM, N. J., June 9.—The Chatham Wheelmen have completed arrangements for their annual spring handicap road races, to be held on Saturday afternoon, over the Chatham-Madison twenty-five-mile course, where W. S. Slavin won THE NEW-YORK TIMES gold medal on Oct. 19 last year. Four races—at one, two, five, and ten miles—and, to all amateurs, will be run. Some crack riders have entered, among whom are John W. Conklin of Arlington, and Frederick W. Richi of Brooklyn. The object of the club in giving these races is to promote amateur sport, and all entry money will be used toward securing prizes. The course is in very fine condition, and some fast time is expected. The committee in charge comprises Edward L. Phillips, Edward R. Bellman, Charles K. Nichols, Edward Littlejohn, Charles L. Ingraham, and George S. McDougall.

Huguenot Wheelmen's Runs.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 9.—The road officers of the Huguenot Wheelmen have scheduled the following runs: June 14, Rockaway Beach; June 21, Stamford, Conn.; June 28, Bergen Point. The leaders in the club mileage contest for April and May stand as follows: Capt. Elmer Doolittle, 1,044 miles; L. K. Fries, 1,011; H. Bedford, 862.

A Large and Growing Membership.

The League of American Wheelmen now has 52,271 members, the largest number in its history, and it is still growing rapidly. The 100,000 mark is probably several years' away, but it would not be surprising if a total of 65,000 was reached before the end of the year. New-York State alone has 15,166 members.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Next Tuesday evening the Fire Department of Freeport, L. I., will conduct a bicycle parade and torchlight entertainment. Handsome prizes will be given to the best appearing club, the lady wearing the most attractive costume, and the person having the best decorated wheel. A general invitation to compete is extended to all the clubs in Greater New-York.

—The Race Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs adopted a resolution at its meeting on Monday night recommending that Thoms, the man who is alleged to have paced Hadfield in the Irvington-Millburn race, be debarred from future races given under the auspices of the association.

—There will be a meeting to-night of the Associated Cycling Clubs of Long Island to arrange for the proposed twenty-five mile road race on July 4. It will be held at Brown's, on the Ocean Boulevard. The prospects for the race are very bright.

—Secretary Joseph McKee of the Cycle Board of Trade will shortly take a trip to Europe. A. G. Spalding, a member of the board, will spend a part of the Summer in the Adirondack region.

—The ordinance forbidding cyclists to ride on the sidewalks in Islip, L. I., will be rigidly enforced from now on. Notices to this effect have been posted throughout the town.

—The bicycle department of the Union League Club of Brooklyn has 180 members.

Amateur Boxing Championships.

Great interest has been taken in the coming boxing and wrestling championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, to be held in Madison Square Garden on Monday evening, June 15, preliminaries, and finals on Wednesday, June 17.

The officials that have been selected by the committee have met with the approval of all. They are competent men, and thoroughly understand their duties. The entry list that has been received is one of the largest that has ever been received for any Amateur Athletic Union championship, and the competitions ought to be of the best kind imaginable. All of the clubs which have in years past figured prominently in boxing are to the front again, such as the Pastimes, Clippers, New-West Side, Nationals, Xaviers, St. George's, and St. Bartholomew's, and others in the metropolitan district. All have already filed their entries with the Secretary of the union. Albert T. Jennings and J. L. Ketchum of Harvard have entered the wrestling contests.

The committee has decided to make the price of admission popular. Fifty cents is all that will be charged for seats in the two upper tiers, while the reserved arena seats will sell for $1. There will be no advance sale of tickets at any other place than at Madison Square Garden, and Manager Frank W. Sanger has agreed to commence the sale at the Madison Square Box Office on Monday morning, June 15, at 9 o'clock.

All About Pool.

"Pool" is the title of the eleventh number of Spalding's Home Library, by A. Howard Cady. It contains historical notes on the game, and describes in detail the several varieties played—Pyramid Pool, Fifteen-Ball Pool, Chicago Pool, Bottle Pool, Black, or Everlasting Pool, Pin Pool, Plant Game, Russian, or Five-Ball Pool, Losing Pyramids, Shell Out, High, Low, Jack and the Game, Snooker, besides the rules and scoring rules for each variety. It is fully illustrated, and is a book that will appreciated by those who indulge in this pastime. It is published by the American Sports Publishing Company, 241 Broadway, New-York, and will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada upon receipts of 10 cents.

Thompson Unable to Go to Henley.

TORONTO, Ontario, June 9.—It is announced to-day, that F. A. (Bush) Thompson of the Argonaut Rowing Club, the prominent sculler, has been compelled by business engagements to abandon his contemplated trip to England and participation in the Henley regatta. Much disappointment is felt over the announcement, as Thompson has been rowing very fast of late, and there was good reason to believe that he would have given a good account of himself at the great English regatta.

Against the Nassau Electric.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn yesterday decided that it had no power to set aside a report of the State Commissioners, which declared that the Nassau Electric Railroad Company must not construct a trolley route through Union Street.

"The first satisfactory meal in years," so stated a patient after having an operation in Crown and Bridge work performed by Dr. Sheffield. This gentleman used plates for years and had but three roots left for a foundation for the work. What was done in his case can be done for you. Are you interested? Call and see me, examination and estimates free.

L. T. SHEFFIELD, D. M. D.,
26 West 32d Street,
New-York City.

Use Dr. Sheffield's Crême Dentifrice. For sale everywhere.

SPORTING GOODS.

SPECIAL SALE TENNIS RACKETS
At greatly reduced prices, commences this morning.

"St. George,"	"Staten Island"	"Beeckman,"	"Beeckman Expert"
Reduced to	This week.	Formerly $4.00; this week.	The $5.00 Racket; to-day.
1.00	1.25	2.25	2.65

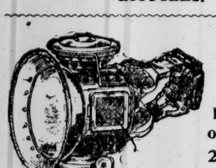
"All Comers," A special Racket used by many experts. Regular price, $6.00; this week at . . 3.80

Tennis Balls, $2.50 per dozen. Finest line of Nets, Poles, Markers, etc. Nets, $1.00, $2.00, $3.00 up. Poles, $1.00 up.

SPALDING'S LAWN TENNIS GUIDE tells how to play the game, 10 cents.

A. G. Spalding & Bros., 126, 128, 130 Nassau St.

BICYCLES.



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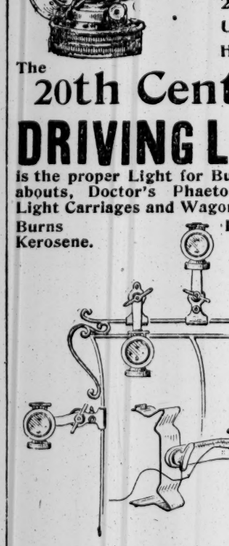
The 20th Century DRIVING LAMP is the proper Light for Buggies, Runabouts, Doctor's Phaetons, and all Light Carriages and Wagons.

Burns Kerosene. Keeps Lighted.



Ball Joint Bracket will fasten the Lamp at any angle on dashboard or sideirons of any Vehicles. Is handsome and compact and gives a volume of light.

IN THREE METALS.
NICKEL, weight 9 oz., $4.00.
BRONZE, weight 8 1-2 oz., $4.50.
ALUMINUM, weight 5 1-2 oz., $5.00.

The Bracket detachable from Lamp, making a most convenient Hand Lantern for stable, etc.

A Gossamer Hood to cover Lamp in daytime, if unobtainable from your dealer, call or send price to office.

BETTS PATENT HEADLIGHT CO.,
17 Warren St.

Job Week.

25 Standard Wheels, cash, $49.00; installments, $55.00.
15 Gales, '95 models, cash, $49.00; installments, $55.00.
10 Second-hand Sterlings, cash, $50.00; installments, $55.00.
$50 Girls' Wheels, 26 in., reduced to $39.00.

SUNDRIES.

Minute Repair Kits	75 cts
Toe Clips, per pair	10 cts
Spaulding Cyclometers, $2.00, reduced to	75 cts
Foot Pumps, value $1.00, reduced to	65 cts
Buffalo Taper Lamps, $4.00, reduced to	$1.50
Taylor Tennis Rackets	$3.50
Canvas Racket Covers, value $1.00, reduced to	50 cts
Sweaters, (what are left,) ($1.35 last week) now	$1.00
Flobert Remington pattern Rifles, Pistol Grip, value $4.00	$2.00
Pieper Rifles, value $6.00, now	$3.50
Bicycle Suits, (a few left)	$5.80
Golf and Outing Caps	25 cts
Split Bamboo Rods	$1.00
Reels and Tackle for Bass Fishing.	

Schoverling, Daly & Gales,
302 BROADWAY.

LYNDHURST and CRAWFORD. BICYCLES.
Old wheels taken in exchange and for sale.
DURANT McLEAN & CO., 290 Broadway.

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Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Special.

Second-hand Wheels.

High grade, light weight, in excellent condition.

At prices to sell quickly.

For your vacation or to learn riding nothing could be better than one of these second-hand wheels.

Afterwards, if you wish, we will exchange for new Pierce Wheel and allow you what you paid for old wheel.

At the prices we dispose of them they will last only a few days, so better see us at once.

GEO. N. PIERCE & CO., Estab. 1865.
105 Chambers Street. Uptown Store: Broadway and 40th Street.

BICYCLE SLAUGHTER SALE
still on. Five extra salesmen this week. Three carloads more of Chicago's Bargains just arrived.

500 Car Specials, $60 List, $29.50.

Small Profit—Quick Sales, Our Motto
Colton's, $32.50; Empires, $37.50; Pennants, $39; Johnson, $39; Ames, $39; Toledos, $39.

Why buy of dry goods stores or mushroom bicycle dealers? We have been established 4 years.

PARK ROW BICYCLE CO.,
Opp. Post Office. 23 PARK ROW. Entire Basement.

THE TURF.

Brooklyn Jockey Club
SPRING MEETING.
June 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.
SIX RACES TO-DAY at 2:30 o'clock.
Special trains, via L. I. R. R., direct to Grand Stand. From 34th St., E. R., N. Y., leave at 12:40, 1:00, (Parlor Car,) 1:20 P. M. From foot Whitehall St., N. Y., half hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 1:10, 1:30.
From Brooklyn Bridge, via 5th Av. Elevated without change, half hourly from 11:33 A.M.

SPORTING GOODS.

Bicycle Values

$50 for a bicycle that is GOOD
Patterns 3 and 4 Hartford Boys' and Girls' sizes, $45

$65 for a bicycle that is BETTER
Patterns 1 and 2 Hartford

$100 for the only bicycle that is BEST
The Unequalled, Unapproached

COLUMBIA
Standard of the World

Convincing Catalogue free if you call. By mail for two 2-cent stamps.

POPE MANUFACTURING CO.
New-York Branch
12 WARREN STREET.
Metropolitan Bicycling Co.
Boulevard and 60th Street.
Columbia Riding Academy, Renting, Storage.
Salesroom: 306 Fifth Avenue.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

This list appears Wednesdays and Saturdays.

HOTELS OF THE WORLD.

HOTEL POCKET GUIDE GRATIS. The Hotel Tariff Bureau, 63 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. 96 Regent St., London. 248 Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

a. p. means American plan; e. p., European.

Minimum Rates Quoted.

Asbury Park, N. J..Coleman House, a. p., $4
do Hotel Brunswick, now open, a. p., $3 to $5
do West End, Hotel, open June 20, a. p., $4
do .....Hotel Columbia, a. p., $3 to $5
Atlantic City, N.J..The Rudolf, e. & a.p., $3.50 Leading Hotel; directly on beach; grand sea view.
Atlantic City, N. J..Garden Hotel, a. p. $2 up Most magnificent Hotel on Atlantic Coast.
Baltimore, Md..The Carrolton, a. p., $3 up
Belmar, N.J. Hotel Columbia (open) a.p. $3 to $5
Boston, Mass.Copley Sq.Hotel,e.p.$1.50,a.p.$3.50
do .....American House, e. p., $1 up
Brooklyn, N. Y...Clarendon Hotel, e. p. $1.50
do ....Mansion House, a. p., $3
do (S.E.Bates).Margaret, a.p.$3 up
do ....Pierrepont House, e. p., $1
Buffalo, N. Y.The Iroquois, e. p., $1.50, a. p. $4
do ....Niagara Hotel, a. p., $3 to $5
Cape May, N. J..Stockton, e. p. $1, a. p. $3 up
Chicago, Ill.....Victoria Hotel, a. p. $3 to $5
Cincinnati, O..Grand Hotel, e.p. $1.50, a.p., $3
Cold Spring Harbor.....The Glenada
Fisher's Island, N.Y.Munnatauket, a.p., $3.50
Garden City, L. I., 50 minutes from New-York. Garden City Hotel open all year, a. p. $5
Jersey City, N. J.Hotel Washington, e.p., $1.50
Leamington, Eng..Manor House, e. p., $1.50
Liverpool, Eng.....Compton Hotel, a. p., $3
London, Eng.....Hotel Cecil, e. p., $2
do (Jermyn St.).The Brunswick, e., $1.50
do (Regent St.)..The Langham, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Metropole, e. p., $2
Long Branch, N.J..U.S.Hotel, a.p., $3 to $3.50
do .....Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3
Malvern, Eng.The Abbey Hotel, (golf,) a.p., $4
Middletown Spr'gs, Vt. The Montvert, a.p.,$4
Milwaukee, Wis.Hotel Pfister,ep.$1.50,ap.$3.50
Narragansett Pier, R.I.New Mathewson,a.,$5
do .....The Rockingham, a. p., $5
do ..Gladstone & Columbus, a. p., $4 to $6
do .....The Massasoit, a. p., $3 to $4
do .....Revere House, a. p., $3 & $3.50
New-Haven, Conn..Hotel Majestic, a. p., $3 up New; Palatial; Roof Garden Concerts.
New-London, Conn..Crocker House, a.p., $3.50
do (Eastern P't) Fort Griswold House,ap.$4
Newport..(W. Leland, Jr.).Ocean House, a.p.,$5
do .....New Cliff Hotel, a. p., $6
do (W. S. O'Brien)..Perry House, a. p., $3
do .....Hotel Aquidneck, a. p., $2 to $4
New-York.....The Brunswick, e. p., $2
do .....The Buckingham, e. p., $2
do .....The Fifth Avenue, a. p., $5
do .....Hotel Gerlach, e. p., $2
do .....The Majestic, e. p., $2
do .....Hotel Netherland, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....The Plaza Hotel, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do (W. F. Leland)..Windsor, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $4
do .....The Gerard, e. p. $1.50, a. p. $3 to $4
do (L. L. Todd) Marlborough,e.p.$1.50,a.p.,$3.50
do (L. L. Todd) Vendome, a. p. $3.50, e. p.$1.50
do (N.B.Barry).New St. Cloud Hotel, e. p., $1.50
do (W. Johnson Quinn).Empire, a. p. $3, e. p. $1
do (E. 11th St.)....Albert-St. Stephen, e. p., $1
do (B'way & 27th) The Metropolitan, e.p. $1 up
do (59th St.).....Hotel Pomeroy, e. p., $1 up
do (C. L. Briggs)....Clarendon, a. p., $3.50 up
do .....Westminster Hotel, a. p., $3.50
do .....St. Denis, e. p., $1 up
Niagara Falls, N. Y.....Cataract House, a.p., $4
Ocean City, Md....Atlantic Hotel, a. p., $3 up
Ocean Grove, N.J..The Arlington, a. p., $3 up
Paris, France.....Hotel Continental, a. p., $5
do .....Grand Hotel, a. p., $5
Philadelphia....Hotel Continental, a. p., $3
do ..The New Lafayette,ep.$1,ap.$3
do .....The New Walton, e. p., $2
do .....The Aldine, a. p., $3.50
Providence, R.I...The Narragansett, a.p., $3-$5
Richmond, Va.....The Jefferson, a. p., $5 up
Rochester, N. Y..The Livingston, a. p., $2.50
do ..New Osburn House, a. p. $2.50
Sausalito, Cal....El Monte Hotel, e. p., $1.50
Saybrook Point, Conn..Fenwick Hall, a.p. $3
Seabright, N. J.....Seabright Inn, a. p., $4
Spring Lake B'h, N.J..Monmouth H'e op. Je 20
St. Louis, Mo.,(Firep't) Southern Htl,ap.$3 to $5
do (Fire-proof)..The St. Nicholas, e.p.,$2
Thousand Islands, N. Y..Murray Hill, a.p.$4
Washington, D. C.....Arlington Hotel, a. p., $5
do Hotel Normandie, e. p. $2, a. p. $5
do .....The Raleigh, e. p., $1.50

New-York is the Money Centre

of the United States and THE NEW-YORK TIMES is peculiarly the Financial advertising medium. It is thoroughly read by the solid prosperous people, by the Bankers, Brokers, Investors, Buyers, and Sellers of American Securities. These people read the financial news of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and depend upon it. Its reports are accurate, its reviews impartial, its criticisms just. Its news columns and its advertising columns are alike respected.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 13 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship "St. Paul, via Southampton; at 7:30 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Southwark";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship *Germanic, via Queenstown; at 4 PM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Strathisla (letters must be directed "per Strathisla.")

THURSDAY.—At 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam (letters must be directed "per Zaandam") at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship *Normannia, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 12:15 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship *La Touraine, via Havre; at 5:30 AM for Ireland (letter mail only) per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Etruria"); at 6:30 AM for Germany, per steamship *Saale, via Bremen (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Saale") at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam (letters must be directed "per Maasdam") at 7 AM supplementary 9 AM) for Europe, per steamship *Paris, via Southampton, (letters for Germany must be directed "per Paris";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Circassia, via Glasgow (letters must be directed "per Circassia,"); at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship American, (letters must be directed "per American.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY.—At 10 AM for Costa Rica, per steamer Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamer Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 12 M for Progreso, per steamer Tamaulipas, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per Panama";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamer Saratoga, via Havana; at 4 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamer Vilbert; at 5 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamer Grangense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Grangense";) at $3 PM for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

FRIDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortuna Island, Gonaives, Aux-Cayes, Jacmel, and Santa Martha, per steamship Cuba.

SATURDAY.—At 9:30 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee; (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alleghany; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamer Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamer Prins Maurits (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamer Venezuela; at 8:30 PM for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 10 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Olympic, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamer Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamer Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 20 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM (or on arrival at New-York of steamer Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamer Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after June 20 and up to June 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 5, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY"
Daily except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex).8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

BOSTON & NEW-ENGLAND POINTS VIA SOUND LINES.
NORWICH LINE, via New-London, from Pier 40 N. R., next Desbrosses St., week days only, at 5:30 P. M.
FALL RIVER LINE, via Newport and Fall River, from Pier 28 N. R., foot Murray St., week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M.
STONINGTON LINE, via Stonington, leave Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., week days only, at 4 P. M.

PROVIDENCE LINE
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH and EAST. The Connecticut and Massachusetts leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Full night's rest; shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
Daily (except Sundays.) Leaves Desbrosses St., N. R., 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays, 1:45 P. M.) Leaves West 22d St., N.R., 3:30 P.M.,(Saturdays, 2 P. M.) FOR CRAGSTONES, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St., N. R., 9:25 A. M.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE boats leave foot of West 11th St. every week day at 6 P. M., connecting at Hudson with Boston and Albany R. R.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $90 & upward; II. cab., round trip, $110.
Saale, Sat., Je 13, 10 AM|Aller, Sat., Je 27, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Je 16, 10 AM|Spree, Tu., Je 30, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Je 23, 10 AM|Lahn, Tu., Jy 7, 10 AM
BREMEN, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Jy 11, 10 AM|Aller, Sat., Jy 25, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, June 20, 10 AM|Fulda, July 4, 10 AM
Werra, June 27, 10 AM|Ems, July 11, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS.
Line from New-York to Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
Normannia, Je 11, 11 AM|F. Bismarck, Je 25,11 AM
A. Victoria, Je. 18, 7 AM|Columbia, July 2, 5 AM
II. Cab., $65 and upward; III. Cab., $30 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.
Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA from New-York JULY 2. A beautiful itinerary has been arranged. The round trip can be made in about 6 weeks.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing every Saturday.
ST. PAUL.....June 10|ST. LOUIS.....June 24
PARIS.....June 13|OHIO.....June 27
NEW-YORK....June 17|ST. PAUL.....July 1

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
So'thwark,Je.10,9:30 AM|Friesland, June 24, Noon
No'rdland, June 17, Noon|Kensington, July 1,2 PM
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., June 13, 3 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon, Sat., June 20, 7 A. M.
Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats $1.00 extra.

Cruise to the Land of the Midnight Sun.
NORWAY AND THE NORTH CAPE.
By the magnificent steamer GENERAL CHANZY of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique; from Havre July 5 and August 2, stopping at Dover, England, for passengers, and returning by way of Bergen and Leith, Scotland, to Havre, France. Round trip, itinerary from New-York, $325 and upward. For full particulars, including price of passage, &c., &c., apply to
A. FORGET, General Agent,
General Office, No. 3 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, June 13, 9 AM|Etruria, July 11, 2 PM
Campania, June 20, noon|Campania, July 18,10 AM
Umbria, June 27, 9 AM|Umbria, July 25, 2 PM
Lucania, July 4, 10 AM|Lucania, Aug. 1, 10 AM
EXTRA SAILING.
AURANIA.....Tuesday, July 7, 2 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
From Allan-State Line Pier, foot of West 21st St.
For freight and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Circassia .....June 13|Anchoria .....June 27
Furnessia .....June 20|Ethiopia .....July 11
Cabin Passage, $50 and upwards.
Second Cabin, $30 and $35. Steerage, $24.50.
S. S. City of Rome, July 4 and Sept. 5.
Cabin, $60 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

EUROPE. Special Vacation Parties, including All Traveling Expenses, from New-York by Cunard Line SS. "Aurania," July 7th; and from Boston by Cunard Line SS. "Scythia," July 4th. Six Routes, 32 to 57 days. Round-the-World Parties, Sept. 14th, Oct. 8th, 17th. Japan and China Party, Oct. 13th. Descriptive Programmes free.
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Germanic, June 10, Noon|Germanic, July 8, Noon
Teutonic, June 17, Noon|Teutonic, July 15, Noon
Britannic, June 24, Noon|Britannic, July 22, Noon
Majestic, July 1, Noon|Adriatic, July 29, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MANITOBA.....June 13, 1896
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
1 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 39 N. R., foot W. Houston St.

NETHERLANDS LINE.
for Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer, France:
S. S. MAASDAM....Saturday, June 13, 9 A. M.
S. S. WERKENDAM Thursday, June 18, 9 A. M.
First cabin, $55-$70; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for handbook and terms. General Passenger Agency, 39 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

SUMMER CRUISES
For Health and Pleasure.

The American Line s. s. "OHIO" will sail from New-York June 27th for a delightful CRUISE to the

Land of the Midnight Sun,

St. Petersburg, (with visit to Moscow,) the Norwegian Fjords, Finland, &c., arriving at BODO in time to see the ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

There is still some good accommodation vacant on the steamer, also a few berths from New-York to Southampton.

Descriptive printed matter, plans, berths, and all information from
THOS. COOK & SON.
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York,
Or any Agent of the INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
COPTIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO..June 24, 3 P. M.
GAELIC, via Honolulu.....July 2, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING.....July 11, 3 P. M.
DORIC.....July 21, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

Panama Railroad Co. Owning and Operating Columbian Line.
THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.
Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico; Central and South America.
Steamers sail from Pier foot West 27th St., N. Y.
FINANCE,June10,noon. ALLIANCA,June20,noon
For rates apply at Company's office, 29 Broadway. JOHN MUIR, Traffic Manager.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P.M.
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, June 12
COMANCHE.....Tuesday, June 16
SEMINOLE.....Friday, June 19
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla.Cent.& P

A FAITH CURE DOCTOR ARRESTED

On a Charge of Furnishing Poison to Kill a Wife.

NEW-HAVEN, June 9.—Nicola Simone, who has a sort of faith cure practice among the poorer classes of Italians in New-York and other large cities, was arrested to-day on a bench warrant issued by the Court of General Sessions of New-York City, charging him with misdemeanor. While this is the technical charge, he is wanted to answer to an accusation of murder.

On May 23 Mrs. Purcella, living on Oak Street, New-York, died. The body was held for post-mortem examination by the Coroner, and it was found that she had died of paris green poisoning. Her husband was arrested and made the statement that "Dr." Simone had given him the poison with which to kill her.

According to the District Attorney, the Italian had married in Italy, but deserted his wife and, after coming to this country, married again. The first wife heard of the second marriage, and sailed for New-York. The husband learned of her coming, and, fearing the exposure, sought to kill his American wife. He applied to Dr. Simone, the attorney says, and received the poison. Detective O'Connell of New-York Police Headquarters came here and took Simone to New-York this afternoon. Simone says he only prescribed a solution of magnesia for the woman.

Arrested for an Old Murder.

MARINETTE, Wis., June 9.—On instructions from Sheriff Corbett of Ontonagon, Mich., who is in the city, James Redpath was arrested yesterday afternoon for the alleged murder of Nellie Beveridge. The murder was committed in November, 1889, near Ontonagon. The victim was shot in a hut in which she lived. John McDonald was convicted of the crime and served six years in the penitentiary at Marquette, and was very lately given his freedom, because of the statement of a woman, who swore she knew that Duncan Beveridge was the murderer, and that Redpath was accessory to the crime. Officers are now in pursuit of Duncan Beveridge.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

32d ST., 34 and 38 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without board; references exchanged.

41st ST., 45 EAST.—Desirable double and single rooms; excellent table; Summer prices; visitors city accommodated; references.

48th ST., 103 WEST.—Hall room and large room, with strictly first-class table; good closets.

WASHINGTON SQUARE, 36 WEST.—Single and double rooms, overlooking park; handsomely furnished; excellent table; terms reasonable.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

33d ST., 14 WEST.—Second floor; finely furnished suites, with private bath; single rooms; southern exposure; references.

35th ST., 68 WEST.—Attractive, cool rooms in thoroughly renovated house; gentlemen only.

46 WEST 127th ST.—Airy, large third-story front alcove room; three large closets; hot and cold water; bath; gas; quiet, respectable person; $8.50 weekly.

17th ST., 50 WEST.—Most desirable parlor suite; suitable for doctor; excellent locality; two other rooms.

33d ST. AND BROADWAY.—Bachelor apartment, with washroom and bathroom adjoining; fully and handsomely furnished, paintings, &c.; $35 per month, with attendance; references exchanged. Address PRIVATE APARTMENT, Box 202 Times.

97 HERKIMER ST., BROOKLYN.—Board on quiet block; asphalt pavement; two minutes to Kings County L; same to trolleys for beaches and all parts of city; seventeen minutes to bridge; cool piazzas; excellent table; references.

121 WEST 11th ST.—Large front room, furnished beautifully; all conveniences; private house; gentleman; references.

366 LEXINGTON AV.—Newly furnished; large; small; between 40th and 41st Sts.; elegant neighborhood; terms reasonable.

TO LET—A suite of furnished rooms for a gentleman; whole second floor of private house, consisting of front room, dressing room, with hot and cold water, sleeping room, and bathroom. Price $20 per week. 115 West 44th St.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer in the Country

Are you looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?

If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get **free** at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm, and boarding houses, with

BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK

and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 371, 944, and 1,823 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., 92 East 14th St., and 13 Astor Place. Ticket Offices, foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts., in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, "Eagle" office, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. **ILLUSTRATED HOMES**, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 535 of the hotels, farm, and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes," can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

NEW-YORK—Long Island.

Manhattan Beach.

MANHATTAN HOTEL

NOW OPEN.

SEE TIME TABLE EXCURSION COLUMN.

Oriental Hotel opens June 20. Address Manhattan Beach Hotel and Land Company, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

THE ARGYLE, BABYLON, L. I.

36 miles from New-York.

THE MASSAPEQUA, MASSAPEQUA, L. I.

26 miles from New-York.
Both hotels on GREAT SOUTH BAY.
Steamer runs daily between the hotels.
Season opens June 20th.
E. H. ROGERS, Jr.
N. Y. office, MARLBOROUGH HOTEL.

LONG BEACH

HOTEL AND COTTAGES.

On the ocean, 23 miles from New-York.
Cottages open June 1st. Hotel June 25th.
Entire sanitary system in perfect condition.
Long Beach Association, 71 Broadway.
GEORGE MURRAY, Manager.

MANHANSET

House and cottages, Shelter Island, L. I., N. Y., will open June 26. The New-York office is open daily, 2 to 5 P. M., at 23 Union Square, where applications will be received. Telephone, 18th St., 1,277. Send for illustrated pamphlet. H. D. W. LAWSON, formerly of Murray Hill Hotel, Manager.

HOTEL NEW POINT,

AMITYVILLE, L. I., 30 miles from New-York. Opens June 20th. Handsomest and coolest hotel on Great South Bay FACING THE OCEAN; LARGE ADDITION HAS RECENTLY BEEN ERECTED; rooms with private baths; electric lights. SPECIAL RATES FOR YOUNG MEN. Good roads for bicycling, man in attendance; accommodations for 40 horses. Terms reasonable. E. HATHAWAY, at Times Bldg., N. Y., Wednesday, (Room 47.)

"THE EDGEMERE,"

Edgemere, L. I., near Arverne; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel, magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; surf and still-water bathing, boating, and fishing; opens June 10th; three furnished cottages. Applications for rooms can be made at Gilsey House, N. Y.
J. H. BRESLIN.

SUMMER HOMES ON LONG ISLAND.

"Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application, at 118, 192, 950, and 1,318 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and Flatbush Av. Station, L. I. R. R., Brooklyn; or send two (2) cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City, New-York.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.

PROSPECT HOUSE

Opens Thursday, June 25. For particulars and circulars address D. P. HATHAWAY, Room 1,821 Havemeyer Building, Cortlandt St., N. Y.

HOTEL ARVERNE AND COTTAGES BY THE SEA, Arverne, L. I.,
will open for season of '96 June 27. Call or address ARTHUR R. WOOD, Everett House, city.

NEW-YORK—Dutchess County.

THE HALCYON,

(formerly Halcyon Hall.)
MILLBROOK, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.
Now open.

Easily accessible. Unique in design, liberal in management; perfect cuisine. The beautiful drives, ideal bicycle roads, and charming scenery make this hotel a perfect Summer resort; 1,000 feet elevation. Easily reached from Grand Central Depot in about 2 hours. Moderate rates. For descriptive pamphlet address H. R. ROBERTSON, Jr., Proprietor, Millbrook, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

NEW-YORK—Adirondacks.

THE HOTEL WAWBEEK

AND COTTAGES,
(Wawbeek Lodge,)
ON THE UPPER SARANAC,
ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS.
Unsurpassed in location and appointments.
SELECT PATRONAGE.
Guides, Rowboats, Naphtha Launch, Carriage and Saddle Horses.
OPEN JULY 1 TO OCTOBER 1.
URIAH WELCH, Mgr.
Address Wawbeek P. O., Franklin Co., N. Y., or Fifth Avenue Hotel, New-York.

WAYSIDE INN

AND COTTAGES,
LAKE LUZERNE,
Gateway to the Adirondacks and the most beautiful lake in the mountains.
Warren Co., N. Y. June 20th to October 1st.
Souvenir book containing views of Lake Luzerne mailed upon application. Address, until June 15, E. C. KING, Hotel Kenmore, Albany, N. Y.

HOTEL DEL MONTE AND COTTAGE.
Adirondack Mountains, Lower Saranac Lake, N. Y.; 1,800 feet above sea level; rooms large and light; cuisine and service first class. For descriptive circular, &c., address HUMPHREYS & WILLARD, Props.

NEW-YORK—Miscellaneous.

ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

The CENTRAL PARK HOTEL is the most centrally located house in the 1000 Islands. Among the finest scenery, and close to the best fishing grounds on the river. Write for rates to A. K. WYLIE CO., Central Park, 1000 Islands, Jeff. Co., New-York.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES. PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R., eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular.
Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

1,000 ISLAND HOUSE,

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y.
Largest hostelry on the St. Lawrence River. New management; everything first class.
H. F. INGLEHART, Prop.

Victoria and Cottages,

Larchmont-on-the-Sound, now open; boating, bathing, & fishing. Address M. CHARMAN, Larchmont.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW—HOTEL MAJESTIC,

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
Near Yale College Campus; magnificently furnished; 200 rooms, 50 private baths, roof garden, concerts, $3.00 up; weekly, $15.00 up; boating, bathing, fishing in lakes and harbor; fine drives and parks. WM. & JOHN GAY, Proprietors.

FENWICK HALL,

ON THE SOUND, SAYBROOK POINT, CT.
Open June 15. Convenient to city. Attractive rates. Circulars, diagrams, and information 10 West 23d St., Room 46. F. L. HARRAL.

MOSS HILL VILLA, SO. NORWALK, CONN.—High elevation; fine view of Sound; boating, bathing, fishing near by; circulars on application; terms moderate. R. B. LAWRENCE, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Atlantic City.

San Marcos Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.—Open all year. All conveniences; elevator; sun parlor; near the beach; $2.50 per day. elegant and modern. A. GRUBB.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
HOTEL TRAYMORE.
Appointments and service first-class.
D. S. WHITE, Jr., Proprietor.

MAINE.

HOTEL ALBRACCA, York Harbor, Maine.

OPENS JUNE 20.
Finest location on the coast. Send for circular.
ELIAS BAKER, Prop.

NEW-JERSEY—Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH.

WEST END HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
COTTAGES open Thursday, June 11th.
HOTEL opens Thursday, June 25th.
New and improved toilet and bath arrangements on every floor of the hotel. Plans can be seen and engagements made at the
NEW-YORK OFFICE, 52 B'WAY, (Room 39.)
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, Proprietors.

HOWLAND HOTEL,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.
Not being able to complete alterations, the date for opening will be deferred until June 27. Rates, $17.50 to $25 per week. House now open for inspection. New-York office, 45 Broadway, Room 33. D. J. SPRAGUE.

NEW-JERSEY—Miscellaneous.

LAKE HOPATCONG.

HOTEL BRESLIN.

ONE AND ONE-HALF HOURS FROM NEW-YORK. OPEN JUNE 24TH. Electric lights throughout; elevator; bathing, boating, fishing. For illustrated circular address W. L. WALDEN, proprietor, Hotel St. Marc, 5th Av. and 39th St., N. Y. Rooms shown at the Lake Wednesday and Saturday; train, via D., L. & W. R. R., leaves 9:20 A. M. MACADAMIZED CYCLING ROADS.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT!
"The Paradise of Watering Places."
SEVEN MILES BELOW LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH HOUSE,

Spring Lake Beach, N. J.
Open from June 20 to October.
BENJAMIN H. YARD, Proprietor.
Write for descriptive pamphlet, containing terms and information. New-York office, "Scofield's," Metropolitan Building, Madison Square.

Normandie-by-the-Sea.

Normandie, near Seabright, New-Jersey, fronts on the ocean and Shrewsbury River. Opens Saturday, June 20th, under the management of Ferdinand P. Earle. Trains by boat and rail stop at Normandie Station. Transient $3.50 per day and upward. Special rates for the season. House now open for inspection. Inquire for Mr. O. D. Potter.

BERNARDSVILLE, N. J.

SOMERSET INN

AND COTTAGES.
OPEN JUNE 3. 35 miles from New-York, on the D., L. & W. R. R., in the Highlands of New-Jersey, via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude 800 feet. Chief from the Laurel House.
GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

THE OCTAGON,

SEABRIGHT, N. J.
The leading, largest, and best-appointed hotel at Seabright; directly on the beach.
Will open June 20th.
Address GEO. B. SANDT.

HEATH HOUSE.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J.
Every attraction of a mountain resort. Liberal management; popular prices; descriptive booklet on application. W. E. COLEMAN.

SEWAREN HOUSE, SEWAREN, N. J.
Now open; delightfully situated on Staten Island Sound; new management; excellent appointments. G. C. AUSTIN, Proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

THE PAXINOSA INN,
Mountain resort, at Easton, Penn., at an elevation of 1,000 feet, will open June 13th; reasonable rates. Under the management of WILLIAM NEIL and HENRY AVERY, Jr. Address Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND.

A SUMMER AT SEA.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I.

OCEAN VIEW HOTEL. Opens June 27.
Overlooking the ocean; all modern appointments, including hot and cold sea-water baths, etc. Address F. C. CUNDALL, East Greenwich, R. I.
Mr. J. B. Stetson will be at Fifth Av. Hotel from June 9 with plans, etc.

VERMONT.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, SALISBURY, VT.
Open June 15 to Oct. 1. Accommodates 200.
One of the most popular resorts in the Green Mountains. Every attraction. Orchestra.
For circulars and information apply to F. H. SCOFIELD, Metropolitan Bldg., Madison Sq.
CAPEN & PIERCE, Props.

VIRGINIA.

Warm Sulphur Springs, Bath County, Virginia, are now open for guests. For circulars and information write to
EUBANK & GLOVER,
Proprietors.

In Advertising a Summer Hotel the whole problem comes down to this:

Choosing your advertising medium is about as close as you can come to choosing your guests. There is not a Hotel man in this country who would not be glad to fill his Hotel with TIMES readers. And TIMES readers can only be reached by advertising in THE TIMES.

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THE PEOPLE'S PLAYGROUND.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, and billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMER LEAVE.
Cortlandt St. Piers, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:15 P. M.; foot 5th St., Brooklyn, 9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M.; 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30 P. M., East 23d St., 9:40, 10:40, 11:40 A. M.; 12:45, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND, 11 A. M. for 23d St., and Cortlandt St.; 1:15 P. M., 1:00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 5, 6, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Includes Admission to all Attractions.

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S. S. CITY OF ROME.

Summer in Europe.

45 Days, $250.00
All Included. at and $270.00

Excursion Rates.

Supplementary Tour to Germany and Switzerland $70.00 and $75.00.

Supplementary Tour to Italy $100.00 and $110.00.

Apply for excellent berths to

H. GAZE & SONS, Ltd.,

113 Broadway, New-York.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R.,
Daily, except Sunday, 5:50, 6:30, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 1:10, 2:10, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 6:00, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 P. M.

CULVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.

Leave foot of WHITEHALL St., New-York, today hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 7:10 P. M.
Extra trains on race days, B. J. C., 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:30 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

VIA N. Y. AND ROCKAWAY BEACH R. R.
Trains leave Long Island City daily, except Sunday, 6:10, 8:00, 9:20, 10:55, A. M.; 1:00, 1:50, 3:00, 4:30, 5:35, 7:00, 8:10 P. M.; (12:10 P. M. Saturdays only.)

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAY,)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier..8:45 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF HOUSE.—By a middle-aged single woman to care house for Summer; willing to do anything that is required. K. F., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—COOK, &c.—By two experienced girls, one as chambermaid and waitress, the other as cook and laundress; references. Collins, 52 Amsterdam Av., 62d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; two years and seven months' city reference. 410 East 70th St., janitor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By competent chambermaid and waitress for city or country; best city reference. 200 West 62d St., 2d floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to place young woman; chambermaid; assist with other work or nurse; plain sewing; three years' reference. Call, 10 to 2, 116 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Fully competent; will assist with waiting or do plain sewing; private family; city or country; best city reference. M., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a chambermaid in a private family; no objection to wait on lady or do plain sewing. T., care of Mrs. Sweeney, 120 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress; references. Can be seen at 339 West 17th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A lady would like to place young woman as chambermaid, or nurse and do plain sewing; three years' reference. 116 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—By two French girls in American family; speak no English; one as chambermaid, other as nurse; good references. 85 Christopher St., cigar store.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant girl as chambermaid or waitress, or both, in a small family; city or country. 320 9th Av.; ring Fertig's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl, American-born, speaking French, as chambermaid or for grown children; good references. M. M., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent woman as chambermaid or parlormaid. Can be seen at present employer's, 898 Madison Av., Tiffany Building.

CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class chambermaid; plain sewing, or waitress; first-class city reference. Call, two days, 146 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a German, as first-class chambermaid; private or first-class hotel; city or country. Suffa, 347 West 50th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist with washing; no objection to city or country. E. K., 1,162 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as first-class chambermaid; will assist with other work; best city references. 214 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; understands duties perfectly; good city reference, L., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid and waitress; first-class city reference. 32 Greenwich Av.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant; good personal reference. McKinly, 796 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place her chambermaid. 9 Lexington Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—By experienced and competent woman in private family; makes all breads, desserts, &c.; city or country; first-class city reference. 474 2d Av., third bell.

COOK.—By a first-class French cook in a private family; understands her business; good pastry and baker; best city reference. Cook, 162 West 32d St.

COOK.—By an elderly woman; excellent cook and baker; willing to assist in washing; best city reference; city or short distance in country. 247 East 87th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook and plain laundress; city or country. Call, at present employer's, 583 West End Av., Wednesday and Thursday.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as good cook and laundress, or as first-class kitchenmaid in a private family; city reference. B., 904 8th Av.

COOK.—By reliable woman as first-class cook in private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of good family cooking; good city reference. M. C., Box 386 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady leaving for Europe can highly recommend cook, chambermaid, and waitress. Apply, at residence, 46 West 39th St., 10 to 12 A. M.

COOK.—By first-class colored cook; in all its branches, and order cook; no objections to country hotel, or private. E. N., 1,227 Broadway.

COOK and CATERER.—By first-class cook and caterer; all kinds ices and creams; take entire charge; best reference; country preferred. 216 West 36th St., third bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as first-class cook and laundress; city or country; good city references. 353 West 45th St.; Ericson's bell.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook; best city and country reference. 65 Clinton Place.

COOK.—A lady wishes position for her cook, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, between 2 and 3 P. M., at 5 West 37th St.

COOK.—By young girl as cook. Can be seen at present employer's, Monday, at 52 West 50th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class family cook; best personal reference; wages, $25 to $30. Call at present employer's, 28 West 32d St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; competent in all branches of cooking and baking; best references. M., 226 East 39th St., janitor.

COOK.—By first-class South German cook; in private family in the country for Summer. Mrs. L. Will, 231 East 66th St., third floor.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best of reference. M. C., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—French; private family; recommended; sober, honest, willing, obliging; family going abroad. D. P., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best of reference. M. C., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a German girl as first-class cook; wages, $30. Inquire at Mrs. Kempf's, 1,820 2d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—German woman wants work by day; washing, ironing, cleaning. Mrs. Ross, 548 West 46th St., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable woman wants washing, ironing, or cleaning by the day. Murphy, 200 East 94th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent fitter and designer of choice dressmaking will at present attend to any work at extremely moderate prices; inexpensive materials daintily made; week or day; out of town; weekly preferred. Address Perfectly Reliable, Madison Av. and 42d St., paper store.

DRESSMAKER.—By a young lady as dressmaker at home, or by the day; first-class cutter and designer; ladies' or children's. Mrs. Lawlor, 135 East 110th St.

MME. AMELIE, 191 WEST 14TH ST., LATE with Redfern in London, Worth, Paris, desires more customers at home or out; costumes from $5; evening waists, $2.50; bicycle suits, riding habits.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By intelligent, refined woman as nursery governess, or infant's nurse, or to take care of invalid lady; personal references; 9 till 12. 30 West 48th St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By experienced North German, with first-class references, with children; can teach kindergarten system. 16 East 75th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By French person as working housekeeper for a gentleman or two; or nurse for a child. Lefebre, 251 West 24th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By thorough housekeeper for hotel, club, or bachelor apartment house; highest references. L. L., 387 8th Ave.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework or do upstairs work and sewing; willing and obliging. 309 East 11th St., near 2d Av., real estate office.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman, general housework; small, private family; good laundress; reference. 1,294 3d Av., between 74th and 75th Sts.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young woman; excellent cook; coarse washing; good baker; city or country. 345 West 57th St., present employer's.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do light housework; good reference. M. F., Box 89, 1,242 Broadway.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young woman as first-class kitchenmaid in a private family; first-class baker; bread and rolls; best city reference. B., 904 8th Av.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; always resided in American families; good seamstress, hairdresser, and packer; understands the duties of a maid; city references. F., Box 370 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, traveler; never seasick; best city reference. G. L., Box 878 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly understands her duties; is a very fine seamstress and hairdresser; don't object to travel; best city references. R. B., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a French middle-aged woman; good dressmaker; no objection to travel or country; first-class reference. Louise, 162 West 32d St.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks both French and German; city references. M. L., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By Swede; experienced traveler and packer; gives massage; city references. F., 245 West 25th St.

MAID.—By neat, reliable woman; used to traveling; to go with some party to Europe or to the country; she is a good sailor, and would be of great service to some invalid, because she is a valuable help in sickness. J. B., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—Lady wishes to recommend a German maid (speaks English) as lady's maid or chambermaid; thoroughly reliable and willing; good packer and traveler. 126 West 72d St.

MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant; position of trust in private family; good packer and traveler; best of city reference. A. H., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl as maid and seamstress to young ladies or do light chamberwork; good references. L. D., 26 East 42d St.

MAID.—By French lady as maid to family bound for Europe; work for passage. T. S., 142 West 4th St.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable Protestant girl; is willing and obliging, and has good reference. Robertson, 209 East 25th St.

MAID—SEAMSTRESS.—By Protestant; or position of trust in private family; best of city reference. A. H., 384 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young Canadian woman as first-class laundress in American family; also first-class waitress, or chambermaid; first-class shirt ironer; city or country. Care Miss Monaghan, 218 West 65th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By colored woman; first-class; all yard drying; special terms offered to families going to country and desire to have their laundry done in city; best reference. Julia Sinclair, 309 West 68th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family who thoroughly understands the business; with best city references; $20; city or country; no cards noticed. Vaughan, 215 East 70th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; will give satisfaction with shirts and table linen; private family preferred; personal references; city or country. 316 East 60th St., third bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as competent laundress in a private family; city or country; nine years' city reference. S., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By trustworthy young woman; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; city references. K., 385 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; thoroughly competent; last employer can be seen; no objections to the country. 165 East 86th St., second flat.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl as good laundress; good city reference; city or country. 138 West 52d St. Mrs. Florentine.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman to do washing and ironing by the day; first-class references. 508 East 11th St., first floor, rear.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; for city or country; good references. 216 West 37th St.; ring bell four times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent young laundress; good reference. 59 East 56th St.

Nurses.

NURSE TO INVALID and COMPANION.—Can take full charge where no surgical treatment is needed; good ocean traveler, and not seasick; country preferred; unquestionable references. Seen or address for three days, 333 West 51st St.

NURSE.—By a competent young woman as first-class infant's nurse; thoroughly experienced in the care and feeding of infant from birth; good seamstress; best personal city reference. 145 West 14th St.

NURSE.—By competent French person to take charge of infant or young child; understands the care from birth; highest city references. Henriette, 162 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By educated German lady with experience in management of children as mother's assistant; city or country. V. R., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a Swiss; for growing children; for the country; best reference. M. L., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By a neat young girl for grown children, or to assist with chamberwork and waiting; good references. M. L., 239 East 35th St.

NURSE—LADY'S MAID.—By neat, capable girl; or to care for elderly person; best references at present employer's, 54 East 69th St.

NURSE.—By a well-educated Frenchwoman as nurse; thoroughly competent; best city reference. 217 West 38d St.

NURSE.—Young woman, 21, desires baby to nurse; best references furnished. Mrs. Sweeney, 284 East 89th St.

NURSE.—By a motherly nurse; will accept engagement, day or week; personal references. S. S., 144 West 62d St.

NURSE.—By young lady as French nurse; willing to help in chamberwork; personal reference. 247 West 29th St., ring L. C. bell.

NURSE—NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By reliable Protestant French girl; best references at present employer's, 54 East 69th St.

NURSE.—By a young American girl to take care of grown child; country; willing; obliging. Clark, 472 9th Av., third bell.

TRAINED INFANT'S NURSE.—By Protestant; can take entire charge of infant; understands bottle feeding; personal reference. 331 Madison Av.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID.—By a parlormaid, to assist with waiting or chamberwork; good reference. Call Monday, 331 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By good, neat sewer; to go out by the day in private family, or with dressmaker. B. H., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced girl, and take care of child; 2 years with last employer. Wynne, 147 East 50th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class, competent young woman; can carve; make all kinds of salads; also serving of wines; best city reference. 804 6th Av., 2d bell.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; take man's place; excellent reference; would like place in the country. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—Protestant; as first-class waitress; city or country; in private family; best city reference. 219 East 96th St.; Kernst's bell.

WAITRESS—CHAMBERMAID.—By competent German girl as waitress, chambermaid, and do plain sewing. E. Sch., 530 6th Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and parlormaid; six years' city reference from last place. M. R., Box 381 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—First-class; English; in private family; thoroughly competent; best city reference. G. L., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady not keeping house for the Summer wishes to secure a situation for her waitress. 808 Madison Av., present employer.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; serve company dinners, parties; salads, carve; excellent reference; country Summer. 231 East 34th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; best city references; can take butler's place; city or country. E., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By young girl as waitress; assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. 406 4th Av., third bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to find a situation for her waitress and chambermaid; can be well recommended; would prefer to remain in the city. Call present employer's, 216 West 79th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to place a young Swedish girl as waitress; will assist with chamberwork; well recommended. Can be seen from 2 until 6, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 22 East 45th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Europe wishes to find a situation for her excellent waitress, or would assist at chamberwork; can be highly recommended. Call Wednesday and Thursday, 14 West 37th St.

WAITRESS.—By a competent waitress in a private family; understands care of silver and making salads; years' city reference. K. C., 811 24 Av.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress; parlormaid's place; chambermaid; plain sewing. Call, for two days, in the forenoon, 110 West 57th St.

WAITRESS.—Experienced; thoroughly capable; can replace butler; well recommended. G., Box 894 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID and ASSIST with Waiting. Call, after 12 M., at 127 East 30th St., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—By Swedish girl as waitress; city or country. 934 5th Av., present employer's.

Washing.

WASHING, &c.—A respectable young widow would take home family wash; first-class laundress; best city reference. 43 East 50th St.

WASHING—HOUSECLEANING.—By a respectable woman; go out by the day; best reference. Mrs. Boyle, 158 East 118th St.

WASHING.—By a German woman, at home or out. 246 East 90th St., top floor, back.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE.—By a young lady; few private customers at her home or out. Miss Helen, 40 West 24th St., near Broadway; hours, 9 to 8.

MASSAGE.—By a masseuse graduate; will treat ladies at residence or at home. Miss Otth, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

STENOGRAPHER.—By a young lady, good appearance, just graduated in stenography, typewriting, mimiography, and telegraphy; salary moderate to begin. L. Hughes, 40 West 22d St.

UPSTAIRS GIRL.—By young girl as upstairs girl; would assist elsewhere. 194 East 88th St., Mrs. Fleming's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By couple in private or bachelor's apartments or club; wife excellent cook; city references; would go separate; left through family going to Europe; English Protestants. Valler, 107 East 34th St.

BUTLER.—Experienced; good worker; excellent hand on salads; good silver cleaner; gentleman's shoes, clothes splendid order; willing and obliging; excellent recommendations. Charles, Box 387 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a young man; single; is a thorough, competent servant; willing to work; strictly temperate; good city references. N. N., Box 379 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman as butler; well recommended by present employers; in private family; first-class city and country references. B., 14 West 10th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; just disengaged; first-class reference; willing, obliging; no objection to going anywhere. Butler, 1,422 Broadway, tailor store.

BUTLER.—By an honest, temperate, willing, obliging, neat appearing man; trusty servant; first-class personal city reference. R., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent Swiss; single; willing to make himself generally useful; city or country; good references. Bucher, 314 East 65th St.

BUTLER.—By single-handed, competent young man; thoroughly experienced; private family; will be useful, willing, and obliging; best city references. William, Box 331 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—City or country; competent in every respect; speaks English, French, and German fluently; first-class reference. John S., 262 West 35th St.

BUTLER.—A lady wishes to recommend her butler, a strictly honest, sober man; good silver cleaner; willing and obliging. Present employer, 18 West 48th St.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man in private family; nine years' city references; sober, honest, willing; last lady seen. J. S., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By German; honest, temperate, willing, obliging; neat appearing man; first-class personal city reference. R., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Several years' good personal references from last employer; can valet. H. G., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a well-experienced man; English; good city references. W. J., 877 6th Av., care Mrs. Flynn.

BUTLER—SECOND MAN—VALET.—Single-handed; good at salads and cleaning silver; English; 33. Anxious, care Robinson, 377 8th Av.

BUTLER.—English; age, 27; highest possible references. N. D., present employer, 51 Park Av.

BUTLER.—By colored man in private family in the city or

MR. BLISS'S POOR MEMORY

DID NOT CAUTION HIS WIFE AGAINST PRESENTS OF FOOD.

Recorder Goff Considers Him an Unwilling Witness, Because of His Apparent Reluctance to Testify Against Mrs. Fleming—Quarrels Between Mother and Daughter for Fifteen Years—Mrs. Bliss Held Her Daughter's Fortune in Trust.

The prosecution in the trial of Mary Alice Almont Fleming for the murder of her mother, Evalina M. Bliss, spent the greater part of yesterday in getting evidence of the complicated legal affairs of mother and daughter.

The object of this testimony was to show that Mrs. Fleming did not get the right to touch any of the money left to her by her father until the death of her mother. The defense, while not denying this fact, demurred to the manner of its presentation by Assistant District Attorney Miller, and two hours were spent in a wrangle over the construction of the will of Robert Swift Livingston, Mrs. Fleming's father, and Mrs. Bliss's first husband.

While much of this evidence was obtained through H. H. Bliss, who was kept on the stand all day, it was necessary to prove the correctness of the copies or originals of the documents by clerks from the Surrogate's, County Clerk's, and Chamberlain's offices. These witnesses were called up for a few minutes each, displacing Mr. Bliss only so long as they occupied the witness chair.

Mr. Bliss, late in the afternoon, was asked some questions about the relations between Mrs. Bliss and her daughter, Mrs. Fleming, during the two months which preceded the death of the former. His answers were considered by the prosecution to show such bias in favor of Mrs. Fleming that Mr. McIntyre asked the Recorder to consider him as an adverse witness for the prosecution, which the Recorder at once allowed.

Mr. McIntyre then took Mr. Miller's place in examining Mr. Bliss, and drew from him some things which he had said to Mrs. Fleming just after Mrs. Bliss's death. One of these was the question: "Is this your work?" alluding to Mrs. Bliss's death. Mr. Bliss endeavored to explain this statement away, but acknowledged that its substance was correct, though not the meaning that the District Attorney wished to attach to it.

From questions asked by Mr. Miller, from a sworn statement which he held in his hand, made in the District Attorney's office by Mr. Bliss, it would also appear that this witness on one occasion said something to Mrs. Bliss in the presence of Mrs. Fleming about being careful not to eat any food sent to her by the latter.

The name of Ferdinand Wilkes was brought up for the second time yesterday since the opening speech for the prosecution was made, and it was alleged by Mr. Miller that he was the father of Mrs. Fleming's youngest child, though no confirmation of this allegation could be obtained from the examination of Mr. Bliss.

Mrs. Fleming came into the courtroom bright and smiling a few minutes before the Recorder appeared. Mr. Brooke, who did not appear to be at all cast down by the evidence given on Monday by little Florence King, was in court at 10 o'clock reading over a typewritten copy of the testimony given the previous day. The jurymen began the day by using their fans vigorously, as the atmosphere of the courtroom was stifling.

Henry H. Bliss, Mrs. Fleming's stepfather, was called to the stand by Mr. Miller. He is a stout, well-dressed, gray-haired man, with a florid complexion. He gave his evidence in an indistinct tone, and appeared carefully to refrain from looking in the direction of his step-daughter, though he has met her and talked to her in the courtroom during the intervals of the trial.

The first part of Mr. Bliss's evidence related to the death of Robert Swift Livingston, his will, in which he left his property to his daughter at the death of his widow, and the marriage of the witness to the widow. The death of Mr. Livingston occurred thirty years ago, and the marriage of Mr. Bliss to the widow two years later.

Mr. Miller proposed to offer a certified copy of the last will and testament of Mr. Livingston, but Mr. Brooke objected to its introduction on the ground that it was irrelevant. Mr. Miller said the object of his testimony was to prove motive on the part of the defendant, as she could only come into actual possession of the money left to her by her father in the event of her mother's death. There was a long technical legal argument on this point, which was ended by the admission of the will. Mr. Miller then spent three-quarters of an hour in reading aloud the will to the jury.

Thomas M. Marsac, a clerk in the Surrogate's office, was called to produce Mrs. Bliss's petition for appointment as guardian of her daughter, Mary Alice Almont, filed in 1871.

Mr. Bliss, brought back to the stand, said that he did not remember what sums of money Mrs. Bliss had received as guardian of her daughter. He had not seen the books which contained the accounts for fifteen or twenty years, when they were taken by an assignee, when Mrs. Bliss's affairs became entangled.

During a controversy which took place over the admission in evidence of some records from the County Clerk's office, of partition sales of the Livingston estate, the Recorder observed a thin woman with a large bouquet of flowers sitting in the back of the courtroom. He sent Richard McLoughlin, Captain of the court squad, to find out what the woman wanted with flowers in the courtroom. She explained that she intended to give them to Mrs. Fleming during recess. The Recorder thereupon ordered Mr. McLoughlin to turn the woman and her flowers out of the courtroom, which was accordingly done.

The adjournment for luncheon came without any end of the tedious testimony of legal documents out of the long-past history of the Bliss-Livingston family. Mrs. Fleming looked sprightly and animated as she returned to the courtroom from her luncheon in the Tombs.

The point of the morning evidence was to prove that Mrs. Bliss had used her powers under the will of her first husband to have the various properties left to her and her daughter sold under partition sales, the widow getting her capitalized share, and the remainder being invested under the supervision of the City Chamberlain, to accumulate at compound interest for the benefit of the defendant at her mother's death.

"This jury," said Mr. Brooke, in making one of his numerous objections to the admission of this testimony, "must be tired and weary of hearing the recitals of wills and judgments and partition sales which can have no possible bearing on the motive of the defendant in this case."

Mr. Brooke's objections were always overruled sooner or later, and Mr. Miller continued to pile up transcripts and certified copies of judgments in evidence.

Mr. McIntyre fumed and fussed during this procedure, partly from vexation at the length of time taken up by secondary matters and partly from the excessive heat of the courtroom. Mr. Miller, on the other hand, seemed to be enjoying himself thoroughly in reading aloud long pages of intricate legal jargon, which not a single member of the jury made the slightest pretense to understand. Dr. O'Sullivan, who had been absent from court during the morning session, appeared in the afternoon, but did not stay long.

James Price, an employe in the City Chamberlain's office, was asked if the Chamberlain held funds in trust for Mrs. Fleming. He replied that on Aug. 30 last, the date of Mrs. Bliss's death, the Chamberlain had $70,000 in Mary Alice Almont Livingston's name.

Mr. Miller at last began to ask Mr. Bliss questions about the events which happened during June, July, and August, 1895. The witness said he last saw Mrs. Bliss on the Wednesday before her death at the Colonial Hotel. They had a conversation together.

"When the defendant came to the Colonial Hotel did you have any conversation with Mr. Anderson, the manager?" Mr. Miller asked.

"I told him I had some friends coming to stay with me, and that I would be responsible," the witness replied.

The witness said he spoke to Mrs. Fleming about the expense of her stay being too heavy. Mrs. Bliss staid all night with her daughter on the Wednesday night before her death. The mother and daughter had a quarrel that night, and in consequence he told Mrs. Fleming that she must leave the Colonial Hotel.

"Did they not have a quarrel about Ferdinand Wilkes and the child she was then carrying?"

"I don't remember."

Mr. Miller, in order to refresh the witness' memory, reminded him of his sworn statement to himself and Acting Inspector McCullagh about this quarrel. Mr. Bliss replied that he did not remember making any such statement. They had quarreled, he said, a month or so before that time.

"Did they have a quarrel that Wednesday?"

"Oh, they had been quarreling together for fifteen years about the same thing."

Mr. McIntyre at this point took the examination of the witness out of Mr. Miller's hands, and, in spite of Mr. Brooke's protest against a change of counsel, proceeded with the rest of the examination himself.

"Do you know Ferdinand Wilkes?" was Mr. McIntyre's first question.

"Yes."

"You saw him in the defendant's company frequently?"

"Yes."

Mr. McIntyre then asked the witness if Mrs. Bliss had told him that Mrs. Fleming was in a delicate condition, and that the father of the child was Ferdinand Wilkes. The witness said he did not. Mr. Wilkes, who was in court, leaned forward to hear the evidence, but otherwise showed no signs of emotion. Mr. McIntyre asked Mr. Bliss what had made him forget so many things. The witness said he supposed it was old age.

"Do you remember saying to your wife, in the presence of the defendant, 'For some time I had fears for your life and cautioned you against eating things sent to you'?"

"I never said it that I remember."

"Did you ever hear Mrs. Bliss say to the defendant, 'For God's sake let me be; don't bother me any more'?"

"No."

"After you heard of your wife's death did you go to the defendant's room, and did she refuse to get up immediately after hearing of the death?"

"She got up at once."

"Are the statements which you made to Mr. Miller in the District Attorney's office true or false?"

Mr. Brooke objected to this question, and the Recorder sustained the objection.

Mrs. Fleming, the witness said, remained in the Colonial Hotel on the night after Mrs. Bliss's death.

"Did you say to the defendant the morning of the funeral, 'Alice, is this your work?'"

"Yes. I mean," the witness explained after a pause, "was she the cause of her mother's death."

The Recorder grew really angry for a few moments after the direct examination of the witness. He wanted Mr. Brooke to proceed with his cross-examination, and as the hour for adjournment had arrived, Mr. Brooke objected, on the ground that he wanted to read over the typewritten transcript of the testimony. The Recorder flared up at this and said:

"Mr. Brooke, I direct you to proceed with the cross-examination of this witness."

"Then, your Honor, I respectfully decline, under the circumstances, and take an exception to your ruling."

"Witness," said the Recorder hotly, "leave the stand. Mr. District Attorney, call the next witness."

Mr. McIntyre called Mrs. Leonard, who had just reached the stand when Mr. Brooke asked that the court be adjourned until to-day.

"On what ground, Mr. Brooke?" asked the Recorder quickly.

"On the same ground as before," replied Mr. Brooke.

"Then I deny your motion a second time," said the Recorder, "though I am willing to accord professional courtesy to counsel on a different ground."

Mr. Shaw, Mrs. Fleming's personal counsel, pulled Mr. Brooke's sleeve, and whispered something in his ear. Mr. Brooke then asked for an adjournment on the ground that the usual hour for suspending the sitting of the court had been reached, and the Recorder, after warning H. H. Bliss to be on hand at 10:30 o'clock to-day for cross-examination, granted the motion.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MR. PARKER

Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews May Testify at His Trial.

There was much talk at Police Headquarters yesterday as to the outcome of the charges which Mayor Strong caused to be served yesterday upon Commissioner Parker, accusing him of neglect of duty. Mr. Parker will have an opportunity to be heard on the charges before Mayor Strong at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

It is generally thought that President Roosevelt and Commissioner Andrews will be witnesses against Mr. Parker. Commissioner Grant may be called; he, however, took no part in having the complaint made against his colleague, and prefers to remain on neutral ground. Commissioner Grant is Mr. Parker's associate on the Committee on Rules and Discipline, and it is possible that he may be questioned by the Mayor on matters covering the fourth specification against Mr. Parker, which says that he repeatedly violated the rules and practice of the members of the board in neglecting to act promptly on cases where members of the force have been tried for misconduct.

Commissioner Roosevelt yesterday positively refused to say anything relative to the charges against Mr. Parker. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Andrews had a long conference during the forenoon, supposedly over the complaint against their fellow-Commissioner.

A question arose at Headquarters yesterday as to whether Commissioner Parker can continue to perform the duties of his office and take part in the board meetings while the charges are pending against him. Col. Kipp, Chief Clerk of the department, said the charges would not prevent Mr. Parker from attending to his duties as Police Commissioner, and that he could not be interfered with until he had been enjoined by the courts.

President Roosevelt was also asked about it. He said there was no question as to Mr. Parker's right to perform the functions of his office even while under charges. When asked whether there was any disposition to have Commissioner Parker enjoined, he said he thought not.

Commissioner Grant was also asked as to the possibility of applying to the courts to have Mr. Parker enjoined. He said he had not heard of any proposition in that direction and did not care to discuss the matter. Rumor had it yesterday that in the event of Commissioner Parker's removal his place would be filled by the appointment of former Excise Commissioner Harburger, but the rumor was speedily dismissed as preposterous.

PASSENGERS BOUND FOR EUROPE.

Some of Those Who Will Sail on To-day's Outgoing Steamships.

The Germanic, which sails for Liverpool to-day, will have among her saloon passengers the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst and Mrs. Parkhurst, Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Bertron, Mr. and Mrs. C. Stuart Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dix, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Dyer and Miss Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Loeb and Miss Loeb, Gen. A. Pardee, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick J. de Peyster, F. Ashton de Peyster and the Misses de Peyster, the Rev. Edward Riggs and Mrs. Riggs, Dr. W. C. Roberts and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Webster, and John S. Wise.

Among those who have been booked to sail on the St. Paul for Southampton are A. N. Terrell, United States Minister to Turkey; Col. Henry Thynne, Brice J. Allan and Mrs. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Davison, Charles H. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Hall and Miss Queenie Hall, Mrs. E. B. Harper, E. B. Hollis, Capt. Arthur W. Lewis, Col. H. McCoy, A. M. Potter, Dr. Thomas J. Yarrow, Mrs. Yarrow, and the Misses Yarrow.

The Cunarder Auranda, which sailed yesterday for Liverpool, had among her saloon passengers Mrs. R. Collier and the Misses Collier, Mr. and Mrs. James Legendre and Miss K. Legendre, the Rev. Donald S. Mackay, the Rev. J. J. McKeever and Mrs. McKeever.

May Dredge at Islip at Night.

Justice Clement, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday vacated the temporary injunction that had been secured by John Gibb to restrain Contractor Charles Vivian from dredging on the property of H. O. Havemeyer at Islip, L. I., between the hours of 10 P. M. and 6 A. M. Mr. Gibb's Summer home adjoins Mr. Havemeyer's property, and the noise at night, he says, so affected his wife that she became ill with nervous prostration.

"The weight of the evidence," said Judge Clement, in his decision, "is with defendant, that persons of average susceptibility are not disturbed by the noise of the dredge. This is the test when noise is complained of as a nuisance."

Sooner or Later a neglected Cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh, all symptomatic of some serious Lung affection, which may be avoided or palliated by using in time DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

For constipation, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

MAY RESPECT THE LAW

ELEVATED ROAD WILL SEEK TO PLACATE NORTH SIDE CITIZENS.

George J. Gould Says an Answer About Continuous Trains Across the Harlem Will Be Given to the Rapid Transit Board To-morrow—Disgusted Passengers Will Take Mandamus Proceedings Unless Relief Is Given Soon.

For two years the Manhattan Railway Company has defied the law which expressly provides that a continuous ride shall be given to passengers between points north and south of the Harlem River.

Unwillingness on the part of Mayor Strong and Corporation Counsel Scott to call the company to account, or to take any steps to punish it or to compel it to obey the law, had roused citizens in the upper wards of the city, and their demands, as reflected in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, promise now to accomplish what the constituted authorities, whose duty it is to enforce law, have failed to do.

The indications are that at the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners to-morrow, when the Representatives of the Taxpayers' Alliance and the North Side Board of Trade will demand that continuous trains be run, George J. Gould and Russell Sage will have an answer calculated to placate them.

Mr. Sage is authority for the statement that an answer will be ready. On being asked yesterday when the company would run continuous trains, he said:

"I cannot now answer that question. Our Directors have considered it for a long time. The subject is an important one. We shall submit our plans regarding it to the Rapid Transit Commissioners."

"Have you read the report of the meeting of the North Side Board of Trade last night, at which it was decided to demand a definite answer from you at Thursday's meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners?"

"Yes," Mr. Sage replied, "and we expect to give a definite answer at that time."

Although this promise shows that Mr. Sage and Mr. Gould probably feel the necessity of respecting the law, up-town residents will not make the mistake of thinking the Manhattan Company has good intentions, except as it may serve itself. No excuse is offered for the deliberate violation of law for the last two years, and none may be expected.

The company's scheme to seize the Bowery and Greenwich Street for storing trains, as is done in upper Second Avenue, and its plans for extensions and cross-town lines, that will shut out any adequate system of viaduct or overhead transit, have fallen flat where they have escaped criticism. Residents of the upper wards do not suppose that the Manhattan management hopes to convert them into friends. Their notion is that Messrs. Gould and Sage will be quite content if they can ward off attack. Notice by the north side Board of Trade that extensions beyond the Harlem River will be actively opposed by its members unless continuous passage under the law now violated shall be assured at once, is believed to account for the apparent willingness of the company to obey the law which it has persistently violated. It will, of course, claim as much credit as possible for its tardy recognition of the rights of passengers. Property owners across the Harlem will not be surprised if Messrs. Gould and Sage try to pose the company as a benefactor handing out favors with generous hand.

Ex-Civil Justice J. C. Julius Langbein said yesterday that the visitors from across the Harlem to the meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners to-morrow will put their demands to Messrs. Gould and Sage in terms requiring plain and explicit language. They intend, he said, to bring out a definite reply, which cannot be misunderstood. Unless Messrs. Gould and Sage give a satisfactory answer, fixing a time not far distant for furnishing continuous passage, mandamus proceedings against them will at once be begun. Mr. Langbein cannot conceive any plausible answer that the Manhattan Company can make in such proceedings, which will be vigorously pushed. Since the Manhattan Company is aware of the consequences of trifling in this matter, property owners think that fear and foresight will probably combine to bring about what the law and public comfort require. Mr. Langbein felt confident yesterday that the influences now set in motion will work effectively.

As has appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES in reports of meetings and in individual expressions, feeling is all one way north of the Harlem River. City Assessor Edward McCue, who resides in Willis Avenue, near One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, said yesterday:

"THE NEW-YORK TIMES has earned the gratitude of the entire community above the Harlem River by its agitation of this matter. Passengers have long complained of the system of changing trains at the Harlem. It has been the leading topic among them for a long time. Every train-load of passengers transferred at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street starts the subject afresh. I can tell you that it has excited comments on the station platform by no means parliamentary. The delays from One Hundred and Sixteenth Street northward have been simply exasperating. They are almost regularly ten minutes in duration, and often as much as half an hour. People in my neighborhood have become so much disgusted by these annoyances that they won't venture south of the Harlem River at night, except under necessity. Down-town amusement places lose that patronage because of the delays in getting home. I might be exaggerating if I said that a Twenty-third Ward visitor to a down-town theatre cannot count on getting home before 1 or 2 A. M., but I will say that I will forego visits down-town in the evening rather than suffer the annoyances of the journey home. Many others feel the same way. I shall do all I can to help the movement to compel the Manhattan Company to obey the law. It certainly deserves to be punished for violating it."

John McMahon of 30 Pine Street, the lawyer, is one of the unfortunates who have suffered by the company's failure to run through trains.

"In the last three years," he said, "I have gone to One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street on through trains, by way of Second Avenue. That shows that the passengers can be carried as the law provides. It might as well be done with Third Avenue trains, for the company not only owns property for the connection between the main and suburban lines, but it has built a connecting siding, which it uses for its locomotives. As it is, passengers are transferred at One Hundred and Sixteenth Street or at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to suit the company's convenience, and always at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, where the daily crush is outrageous. Passengers each way meet there on the same platform. Every morning and night they have to reach their trains by sheer force through densely packed crowds. When the suburban train is delayed by the raised bridge or any other cause, the crowd becomes larger than ordinary by additions from other down-town trains. When the grievance was everybody's, there seemed to be no way to right it. I am thoroughly glad that THE NEW-YORK TIMES has taken the matter up, for people along the Harlem have had abundant reason for their faith in the ability of THE TIMES to carry through whatever it undertakes. It may depend upon the unanimous support and cordial cooperation of citizens in the upper wards. We feel that relief is now in sight."

Alfred Dickson, who is a partner, with his brother, James Dickson, in the publication of Dickson's Uptown Weekly, said yesterday that he thoroughly approved of the movement, and would do all he could to help it by personal exertion and through his publication. He promised the efforts of his brother in the same direction.

Got the Heaviest Penalty.

Samuel Solomon, a salesman, of 173 Orchard Street, was yesterday, in Court of Special Sessions, Justice Jerome presiding, sentenced to pay $500 and be imprisoned for eleven months. He had been convicted of petty larceny. On a previous conviction for the same offense, sentence was suspended on the prisoner promising to reform. The sentence of yesterday was the heaviest the Court has power to inflict.

Somebody's Bullet Went Astray.

Edward Sullivan, eighteen years old, of 274 Fifth Street, Jersey City, driver of a milk wagon, while making his rounds in Mulberry Street, near Spring, this city, yesterday morning, felt a sharp sting in his left hip. On making an examination he found that he had been shot. He went to the Mulberry Street Police Station and was taken thence to St. Vincent's Hospital, to have the bullet extracted.

THE PLANS OF CREDIT MEN.

What They Expect to Accomplish by National Organization.

The New-York City Credit Men's Association met in the Broadway Central Hotel yesterday to welcome William H. Preston of Sioux City, Iowa, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of Credit Men, and to hear the message that he brought from the West to the East and what he had to say about the National Convention to take place in Toledo, Ohio, June 23, 24, and 25.

The New-York City Credit Men's Association is about a year old, and is largely the result of trouble which individual credit men have had with the conflicting laws of various States, and the attitude of some of the mercantile agencies. There are other associations in other cities, and the movement to form a National association took definite form when the Toledo Chamber of Commerce issued an invitation April 29 for a National Convention of Credit Men to convene there this month.

M. E. Bannin of Converse, Stanton & Cullen, President of the New-York association, was in the chair, and about fifty men well known in the commercial world were present when Mr. Preston was introduced.

"The members of the Executive Committee of the National Association," he said, "comprise 150 representatives of the leading houses of the country. Of the thousands of letters I have received on the subject, only one has been unfavorable to the plan, and it is quite probable that the writer of that letter will not be among the most honored when all is done.

"As to the possibilities of the work to be accomplished through the National association, we can talk many hours and not exhaust the subject. If successful in nothing else but in securing better mercantile agency service we will have accomplished enough to justify our existence. It is a good thing to have an official voice by which we can call attention to mercantile agency abuses, and I have been assured by some of the agencies that if we can show that changes are desired by any considerable number of credit men they will give the proposals their careful consideration.

"The East has expressed considerable interest in the coming convention, but the West so far has shown more work and more enthusiasm. Chicago promises to come to the convention in a special train. New-Orleans will send F. C. Loret to speak on the subject of memorializing the Governors and Legislatures of the various States to persuade them to revise the collection laws to secure uniformity and to minimize fraud.

"It may possibly be useful to you to state that we in the West have found that a town can better be organized from the outside than from the inside. If a local man is the organizer we are apt to find that jealousies have crept in to such an extent that his line is unrepresented. There are also some dangers connected with this work and some discouragements. The agency managers are active in making light of our movement and trying to neutralize it. They think that if we succeed we may have an agency of our own. I don't believe, however, that that idea is now in the minds of many of our people."

President Bannin of the New-York association said: "Any credit man can tell how it is that we have no National organization. That we need it there is no shadow of doubt. It is to our shame that we have not had it. Three delegates have been selected by this association to attend the National Convention in Toledo. They will be present and will do their share in organizing and in getting the new body under way. It seems to me that the time is ripe for this movement. I think that a man who does business in Maine should have some idea of the state of credit in Florida. As we advance with our National organization we will find the business men relying more and more on the credit man who handles the cash of the house. They will build up our organization. Commercial agencies when they first began were slighted and looked upon with distrust, but after they became successful, business men unconsciously built themselves up to the agencies. Our National organization, when it is perfected, will have the same history."

Some of those present at the meeting were S. S. Sargent, Gilbert Manufacturing Company; F. R. Boocock of Langdon, Batcheller & Co., William Naumburg of Naumburg, Krauss & Co., T. T. Conover of the Fourth National Bank, Charles Biggs, Actuary of the Hat Trade Credit Association; H. Fries of Hardt Von Bernuth, G. Haller of Sawyer, Manning & Co., Charles S. Robinson of the Western National Bank; O. J. Pilat of the Fifth Avenue National Bank, Thomas J. Lewis of the Merchants' Bank, M. F. Holmes of Benjamin & Cassary, E. C. Miller of Stroebel & Wilcken, and B. Werner of the Irving National Bank.

Some of the delegates who will assemble at Toledo will be: New-York, G. G. Cannon, M. E. Bannin, and F. R. Boocock; Baltimore, S. Rosenthal; New-Orleans, F. C. Love; Chicago, F. E. Jenison and P. B. Easling; Rochester, D. B. Murphy; Sioux City, A. W. Irwin; Toledo, B. J. McMeechan; Minneapolis, F. F. Towle; Cincinnati, E. J. Ruckelman, and Detroit, Walter S. Campbell.

COMPETITION FOR EXCISE PLACES.

The Civil Service Commission Orders an Examination.

ALBANY, June 9.—The State Civil Service Commission this afternoon notified State Excise Commissioner Lyman by letter that it did not deem it desirable at this time to make any change in its order suspending Schedule C of the civil service regulations, which threw the special excise agents into the competitive schedule.

The commission also stated that Col. Lyman's suggestion as to the creation of an eligible list from which the officials required could be procured had been attended to. Certain of the State Excise Commissioner's suggestions concerning such a modification of the rules for the examination of the special agents as will enable him to choose from localities instead of from the State at large were agreed to.

The advertisement of the examination was also made public by the commission. It will be an open and competitive one, and will be held on June 24, in New-York, Albany, Syracuse, and Buffalo.

The salary of an excise Inspector is $1,200 per year. Candidates will be rated on experience and examined on handwriting, arithmetic, (including fractions and percentage,) geography of New-York State, and provisions of and legal terms used in the liquor-tax law, the machinery for beginning criminal proceedings, the preparation of affidavits and reports, and general questions concerning common business affairs.

A separate eligible list will be prepared for each of the eight judicial districts.

Applicants must be between thirty and sixty years of age, residents and citizens of New-York State, free from any physical defect that would interfere with the discharge of their duty. They must not have been engaged in the saloon business or in the sale of liquor, directly or indirectly, within one year preceding the date of application, and must never have been convicted of felony.

Three of the resolutions adopted were not given out to the press. They placed three places of the class in suspended Schedule C in Schedule A, which is exempt from any kind of examination. These are second assistant cashier in the New-York office of the Deputy Excise Commissioner, which was filled May 2 by the appointment of Fred A. Sandland; that of Assistant Secretary to the Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commissioner, which was filled about a month since by the appointment of Charles A. Taylor, and that of accountant and transfer officer in the State Treasurer's office, which was filled by the appointment of Richard G. Milks, May 18.

This last appointment was made by "Brother" Colvin, the State Treasurer. He has another place he desired transferred to Schedule A, but failed to get his man, Factory Inspector O'Leary, at work on it early enough. The place is that of private secretary in the Factory Inspector's office. Joseph R. Manson was appointed last week, after Schedule C, in which the place is classified, was suspended.

Girl Swindler Comes to Grief.

For the past two or three months a handsome young woman has been swindling the large dry goods stores by getting goods under pretense of being some well-known person. The young woman was arrested yesterday in a Twenty-third Street establishment and was taken to Police Headquarters, where she described herself as Etta Kates of 17 West Sixty-third Street. She says that she is of Spanish descent and was formerly employed as a saleswoman by a dry goods firm in Baltimore. She will be arraigned this morning in the Jefferson Market Court.

DISLIKE "CIVIL SERVICE"

ALDERMEN OBJECT TO HAVING CLERKS ON THE MERIT SYSTEM.

Talk of Censuring he Mayor and of Employing Counsel to Resist His Alleged Encroachments — Two Meetings in One Day—Devices for Newspaper Stands with Free Ice Water and Lavatory under Stairways of the Elevated Railroad.

Each member of the Board of Aldermen receives a salary of $2,000 a year. Usually he sits a few hours every Tuesday in the Council Chamber at the weekly meetings of the board. Occasionally the Aldermen spend a few hours in committee work. Beyond this they do nothing in their official capacity in the interest of the city. Yesterday they varied matters a little by holding two sessions and disposing of some of the board's accumulation of business.

There was some excitement at the evening session, when the Reading Clerk read the letter of the Civil Service Commissioners, explaining that the clerks and attachés of the board had been placed on the civil service list. Alderman Hall (Republican) moved that the communication be referred to the Committee on County Affairs. Alderman Brown (Tammany) wanted it sent to the Committee on Law. Alderman Oakley (Tammany) said that any reference would be useless, and that the board should repudiate the whole business and censure the Mayor for approving any such action.

Mr. Oakley made a little speech. "This," said he, "is a legislative body, and this attempt to foist the present attachés of this board on succeeding boards is an imposition and is unjust. In my opinion, the Mayor should be censured for his approval of this proposition. It would be of no avail to refer this matter to a committee, for it is evident that Mayor Strong has consulted with Corporation Counsel Scott and the Civil Service Commission before taking action, and that the whole thing was cut and dried."

Alderman Goodman moved that the letter be referred to the Law Committee, with instructions to ascertain what were the rights of the Aldermen, and to take such steps as the situation warranted, even to the extent of engaging special counsel to fight for Aldermanic rights. Mr. Oakley did not object to this, and the resolution was carried.

Alderman Ware, Republican, offered a proposed ordinance governing the placing of newspaper stands underneath the stairs of the elevated railroad stations. It provided that the applicant for such a stand must be a citizen of the United States; must be indorsed by the Alderman of his district, and must pay $25 a year for the privilege. It is also provided that the stands must not be more than seven feet high and not wider than the stairway. The matter was laid over until the next meeting.

At the afternoon session Alderman Noonan, (Tammany,) offered a resolution authorizing the granting to "A, B, and C" permission to erect and maintain a booth or stand under every elevated station in New-York, the permission to be enjoyed by "A, B, and C" for twenty years, under the conditions that "A, B, and C" shall erect substantial booths of uniform pattern and keep them in repair, and that the Common Council shall designate a dealer to occupy a part of each booth for the sale of newspapers. The occupant in each case must keep the booth clean, pay for light, and agree with "A, B, and C" that in the event of failure to keep these conditions his permit be revoked. At the end of twenty years the booths are to become the property of the city. "A, B, and C" must furnish free ice-water at each booth, and must provide a lavatory in each booth. "A, B, and C" are to have the right to use the booths for advertising purposes, and to pay the city 5 per cent. of the net profit.

This remarkable document was read by the clerk, and sent to the Committee on Streets. It is supposed to be a new form of the Defossez Kiosk scheme, that failed to get through in Albany this year. That is the Aldermen's opinion of the game of "A, B, and C." Alderman Noonan said that he knew nothing about the matter further than that it came to him in a sealed envelope, that was handed to one of the messengers, and he thought it should be sent to the clerk's desk to be read. Further than that, Mr. Noonan said, he had no interest in it whatever. Mr. Noonan ascertained after the meeting that a man named Leon A. Klein had prepared the resolution, and handed it to the messenger who handed it to Alderman Noonan. Klein is said to have represented himself as a French correspondent of the firm of Henry Clews & Co.

The Aldermen did not take the resolution seriously, and the chances are that no further attention will be paid to it.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL OF ST. MARY.

Class of '96 Graduated at Garden City, Long Island.

A large and fashionable audience gathered in St. Mary's Episcopal School, Garden City, yesterday afternoon to witness the graduation exercises of the class of '96. The class consisted of Misses Julia B. Sawyer, Edith J. Hunt, Mary H. Osborne, and Estelle W. Nixon. The school hall was beautifully decorated with evergreens and roses. The exercises were begun with a hymn, after which Miss Edith J. Hunt delivered the salutatory. This was followed by a chorus in two parts, sung by the School Glee Club, which was loudly applauded and encored.

Miss Estelle W. Nixon then read an essay on "Harmony," in which she showed that harmony is the basis of all art. After a piano solo by Miss Anne F. Hayes, "Shepherds All and Maidens Fair," the Glee Club sang the chorus, "Joy of Spring."

Miss Julia B. Sawyer delivered the valedictory, and amusing references to the members of her class and their experiences while in the school were made.

The Rev. Spencer S. Roche addressed the class and its friends. He laid particular stress upon the new woman, and defined her as the former woman lifted higher by better circumstances.

Miss Elizabeth Kones expressed her thanks and gratitude to the parents of her pupils who had encouraged her in her first year as Principal of St. Mary's.

All of the graduates received handsome volumes for prizes, and many of the girls in lower grades were also rewarded for the good work they had done.

A pleasant surprise was occasioned by the arrival of Bishop Littlejohn, who had hardly been expected. He delivered a short address, in which he praised Miss Kones for the manner in which she had performed her duties during the year.

Among those present were John Gibson, Mayor of Utica; Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Watt, C. C. Baldwin, Thoman Baldwin, Mrs. Senator Allen of Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. William B. Mott and Miss Mott, Mrs. J. B. Wetherell, niece of A. T. Stewart; Dr. Charles Pardee, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Hunt of Utica, N. Y.; Mrs. A. P. Gordon, Mrs. Arthur Kimball, Mrs. Arthur Clepp, Mrs. J. A. Sexton, Mrs. Oliver Addison, and Lotin Hunt, Consul at Guelph, Canada.

FOR ANOTHER RIVER TUNNEL.

As Planned, It Is to Run from This City to Brooklyn.

Another river tunnel scheme popped up in the Board of Aldermen yesterday, when Vice President John P. Windolph introduced a resolution asking for permission for the New-York and Brooklyn Railroad Company, of which Benjamin S. Henning is President, to enter this city by way of a tunnel under the East River.

The resolution stated that the company was anxious to construct a tunnel beginning at a point near the Brooklyn City Hall, at or near Willoughby and Adams Streets, and with the other outlet at Ann Streets and Park Row, this city.

The details of the plan were not submitted, the map shown merely indicating in a general way the idea of the scheme.

The application was referred to the Committee on Bridges and Tunnels. A public hearing will probably be given on the matter next week.

Suit Department.
3d Floor.

Ladies' Suit of Mohair, Coat lined with Silk, Tailor Finish,
$10.75

Linen Crash Tuxedo Suit, Collar and Cuffs of Red Holland,
$7.50

Linen Crash Suit, Eton Front Coat, trimmed with Red Holland, Linen Lace and White Belts,
$8.50

Linen Crash Suit, Sailor Collar and Cuffs of Linen Embroidery,
$12.50

James McCreery & Co.,
Twenty-third Street.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—An association composed of millinery merchants of this city has lately been formed which is known as the Millinery Merchants' Association of New-York. The principal object of the association is to enforce the observance of the Sunday law among the retail millinery trade. Jacob Marks is the President of the association, and L. Lewis of 51 Division Street, is its Secretary.

—The Board of City Record yesterday awarded the contract for the printing of the old Dutch Records to the Knickerbocker Press. The contract provides for 200 sets to go to the city at a total cost of $4,887.44, with an option of 100 additional sets within sixty days if ordered at the same rate. The publishers are given the right to sell 100 volumes at $1.50 a volume.

—In view of the fifteenth International Christian Endeavor Convention, which is to be held in Washington July 7 to 13, V. V. Beard of 413 Broadway has arranged a personally conducted excursion through the Shenandoah Valley, returning by Chesapeake Bay and Potomac River. The fare for the round trip from New-York is $15.50.

—A man about fifty-five years old was taken suddenly ill yesterday in front of 47 Varick Street and died before the arrival of an ambulance. From papers found in his pockets he is believed to be Henrich Esser, an engineer, who has been stopping at a lodging house at 35 Bowery.

—At a meeting of the new Board of Directors of the Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange, held yesterday, Rudolf Huben was re-elected Secretary, and William H. Lewis was re-elected Assistant Secretary, without opposition.

—One of the attractive features intended by Oscar Hammerstein for the embellishment of his roof garden will be eight large black and white swans. They are considered extremely rare, and have been imported from Russia.

—At the close of the double stage performance at Proctor's Pleasure Palace, the new Garden of Palms is nightly thrown open free to the public, and a promenade concert is given until midnight, by the Ladies' Orchestra.

—Abraham Goldenberg, sixty years old, who lived on the second floor of 146 Orchard Street, fell from a window of his house yesterday and received injuries which resulted in his death.

—Ralph Lumley's comedy, "Thoroughbred," which has been running at the Garrick Theatre for the last ten weeks, will close its season at that house Saturday.

Brooklyn.

—J. F. N. Huddleston, a United States prisoner in the Kings County Penitentiary, was released yesterday, having been pardoned by President Cleveland. He immediately started for his home in Jackson, Miss. He robbed the local Post Office of which his mother was Postmistress, and had been in the penitentiary since Dec. 1, 1895. His father is a lawyer.

—A horse owned by Mrs. Rachael Kaplan, of Snedeker and Blake Avenues, was struck at New Lots Road and Vesta Avenue yesterday by a Manhattan Beach Railroad train, and its hind legs were cut off. It was shot.

—Police Commissioner Welles yesterday dismissed Policeman Patrick Mannix of the Fourth Precinct, from the force. Mannix

Wednesday
June 10-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

"Imperial" Beer

BREWED *and* BOTTLED *by*

Beadleston & Woerz

exclusively for

HOTELS, CLUBS, and FAMILIES.

The Highest Grade Beer Brewed Anywhere.

Order from your dealer or direct from the brewery.

291 West 10th Street, New-York.

HE'S A HIGH-PRICED MAN

MR. BELASCO'S FRIENDS ALL TESTIFY TO HIS ABILITIES.

To Train Mrs. Carter Was Worth $20 an Hour for Hundreds of Hours, They Say, and as Stage Manager of "The Ugly Duckling" $400 to $600 a Week Would Be a Reasonable Charge for Mr. Fairbank to Pay Mr. Belasco.

The presentation of evidence to prove that N. K. Fairbank of Chicago owes David Belasco, the playwright, $65,000 for training Mrs. Leslie Carter to be a star actress was completed yesterday afternoon, before Justice Giegerich, in Part V. of the Supreme Court. The day was the sixth of the trial, and when court opened the attorneys had before them nearly 225,000 typewritten words, in the nature of the official report of the case.

Mrs. Carter was not called to strengthen Mr. Belasco's side of the case, nor has she appeared in the courtroom since the trial began. Whether she shall occupy the witness chair at all depends on what the defendant's counsel develops in the course of testimony, which he will begin to present at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

Mrs. Katherine Dudley, the mother of Mrs. Carter, testified yesterday, and, while dates were things about which she positively declined to commit herself, her evidence was in support of Mr. Belasco's claim that he had a verbal contract with Mr. Fairbank to train Mrs. Carter.

Aside from the statement of Mrs. Dudley, the most striking thing about the proceedings was the unanimity with which representatives of dramatic teaching and production testified to the leadership of the plaintiff as playwright and stage director, and supported his statements that $50,000 was not too much for his work in training Mrs. Carter; that his services as stage director for five weeks were worth $2,000, and that in no instance in his bill of particular charges does he name too large a sum.

One witness, Franklin Sargent, declared that he considered Mr. Belasco worth $20 an hour as a teacher.

Mrs. Dudley, who lives at 63 Clinton Place with her daughter, was the first witness of the day. She said she had known Charles L. Allen, one of the Chicago lawyers who represent Mr. Fairbank, for ten or fifteen years. She and her daughter, Mrs. Carter, she said, came to this city with Mr. Allen in 1888 or 1889, to see about Mrs. Carter's start as an actress.

Mr. Gerber questioned her about the interview in the Madison apartment house in 1889 between Mr. Fairbank, Mr. Belasco, Mr. Roeder, Mrs. Carter, and herself.

"Mr. Fairbank had said he wanted to see Mr. Belasco," Mrs. Dudley testified. "He was sent for, and Mrs. Carter introduced him to Mr. Fairbank. They talked of the enterprise.

"Mr. Fairbank told Mr. Belasco that the money would be all right. Mr. Fairbank said he would furnish the funds. He wished Mr. Belasco to continue to teach Mrs. Carter. He had already been teaching her.

"Mr. Belasco said he could not name a definite sum for his services. He told Mr. Fairbank he was an expensive man.

"I met Mr. Fairbank in Chicago, in Dexter, Herrick & Allen's office, in the latter part of 1889. I told him that Mrs. Carter was dissatisfied with E. G. Gilmore, her manager, who was using sensational methods in advertising her. Mr. Fairbank told me to tell Mr. Belasco to get rid of Mr. Gilmore, and to go on with everything."

Mrs. Dudley testified as to Mr. Belasco's training of her daughter. "I have known them to work from early morning as late as midnight," she declared. "I, or a maid, was always present while they were working."

"You are aware," asked Mr. Deming, in cross-examination, "that Mr. Belasco is suing your daughter as well as Mr. Fairbank for $65,000?"

"I know nothing about it," was the reply.

"You were not aware, then, that Mr. Belasco expects Mrs. Carter to pay him for training her?"

"I knew it; of course I knew it."

"Do you not know that Mrs. Carter is a defendant in this suit?"

"I do not."

Franklin Sargent, President of the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts, was the next witness. He said he was a graduate of Harvard, and taught elocution there two years. He testified first that he had instructed Georgia Cayvan, Mary Anderson, Robert Taber, Alice Fischer, Carrie Turner, Lillian Lewis, William Redmond, George Fawcett, Maude Banks, Blanche Walsh, Frederick Vroom, and several thousand others.

Mr. Sargent said he had known Mr. Belasco for fourteen years. "Mr. Belasco, in my opinion," he declared, "ranks at the head of the teachers of acting in this country. I know personally or by correspondence every teacher of acting in the country.

"When I saw Mr. Belasco rehearsing Mrs. Carter at the very beginning," said Mr. Sargent, "she had no rank. She was not even an amateur. When next I saw her in 'The Ugly Duckling' her work was still crude, but she showed that she had been trained. There was a marked improvement."

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer asked Mr. Sargent a hypothetical question the reading of which took fully five minutes and which covered all the declarations made by Mr. Belasco as to his work in training Mrs. Carter. The question ended: "Assuming that a teacher of the standing of Mr. Belasco should do all this, what, in your opinion, would his services be worth?"

"I should estimate by the hour at the rate of $20 per hour," was the reply.

As Mr Belasco claims he trained Mrs. Carter for sixteen months, five days a week, ten hours a day, according to Mr. Sargent's estimate of his value, he should receive about $64,000 for the teaching alone. In his bill of particulars he claims $50,000.

Mr. Sargent, also testifying as an expert, said he thought that for a man of Mr. Belasco's standing $5,000 was fair pay for the work of staging "The Ugly Duckling." For Mr. Belasco's work as artistic manager while "The Ugly Duckling" was on tour Mr. Sargent said $200 or $250 a week would be about the proper figure.

"Mr. Sargent," said Mr. Dittenhoefer, after recess, "Mr. Belasco testified that in training Mrs. Carter he had to throw her down, drag her around by the hair, and make her indicate heaven without looking up and hades without looking down. In your opinion, are those proper and necessary methods?"

Mr. Deming objected to the question and Justice Giegerich ruled it out.

Mr. Sargent testified that in the American Academy of the Dramatic Arts he employs twenty-three persons, six of whom are lecturers.

"How many of your teachers do you pay at the rate of $30,000 a month?" asked Mr. Deming when the witness had been given him.

"I pay none of them as much as that."

"What is your highest rate?"

"Eight dollars an hour. They work seven or eight hours a week."

Mr. Deming then took up the list of parts in which Mr. Belasco said he trained Mrs. Carter, so that she could go on the stage and play any one of them at a week's notice. He asked Mr. Sargent whether, in his opinion, Mrs. Carter could play the parts as claimed. The witness declined to answer the questions yes or no, saying it would depend on conditions.

Mr. Deming wanted to know whether in Mr. Sargent's school in a single year he could prepare a pupil to make a success in thirty or forty of the greatest parts on the English-speaking stage.

"That's a blind question," said Mr. Sargent at first. Then he considered a moment and said, "Yes, I could."

"Mr. Sargent, in your opinion is Mr. Belasco's charge of $50,000 for preparing Mrs. Carter for the stage a reasonable one?"

"Yes, Sir; it is."

Mr. Belasco had testified that while he was training Mrs. Carter, he finished up a few contracts he had on hand. Mr. Deming wanted to know if that fact would change Mr. Sargent's estimate.

"That doesn't affect my opinion," said Mr. Sargent. "He's still worth $50,000."

"Mr. Sargent," asked ex-Judge Dittenhoefer, in redirect examination, "was Mr. Deming ever a teacher or a pupil of yours?"

"He never bore an official relation to me," replied Mr. Sargent, laughing. "He was a proctor in my college when I was there. I don't know whether he remembers it or not, but I do."

Albert M. Palmer was the next witness. He testified that he has been a theatrical manager in this city for twenty-five years. Then Mr. Dittenhoefer led him to the question of the value of the services of a stage manager.

"Mr. Belasco stands at the head of his profession as a stage manager," said Mr. Palmer.

Mr. Dittenhoefer then wanted to know Mr. Palmer's opinion as to the value of Mr. Belasco's services as stage manager of "The Ugly Duckling" for five weeks while the play was being prepared for production.

"I should say anywhere from $400 to $600 per week," was Mr. Palmer's reply.

"Mr. Palmer, do you pay your stage manager $400 a week?" asked Mr. Deming.

"No, Sir," was the reply.

"Is your stage manager at the head of his profession," promptly asked Mr. Dittenhoefer.

There was a general laugh when the veteran manager as promptly answered:

"No, Sir."

Clay M. Greene, the playwright, was the next expert. He said that fifty or sixty of his plays have been produced. When asked as to Mr. Belasco's standing as a playwright, he replied:

"I don't consider that he has an equal in the profession."

Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer put another one of his hypothetical questions as to the value of the services of a man of Mr. Belasco's standing in revising a play like "The Ugly Duckling." The witness was not allowed to answer, and was then excused.

Nelson Wheatcroft had been in the courtroom up to this point, but when he was called he could not be found. It was agreed between counsel that his testimony should be considered to be the same as that given by Mr. Sargent.

Mr. Belasco then went back to the chair, and made a few corrections in his testimony. He told in his direct examination that he received a telegram from Charles L. Allen just before the production of "The Ugly Duckling," at the Broadway Theatre. The telegram read:

"It cannot happen. Everything is all right."

Mr. Belasco had testified that this referred to the trouble in paying in advance for the Broadway Theatre. He corrected that statement, saying:

"That did not refer to the Broadway Theatre trouble. It referred to Mrs. Carter's domestic trouble. Her divorce proceedings were then in the courts, and I was afraid the decision would come before the curtain went up. I wrote to Mr. Allen, and asked him if the decision couldn't be kept back. His telegram was in answer to that."

Charles L. Allen will probably be the first witness for the defense to-day, and N. K. Fairbank may be called this afternoon.

UNDERTAKERS WELCOMED

MAYOR STRONG ADDRESSES THEIR STATE CONVENTION.

A Jolly Lot of Delegates and a Display of Diamonds—William J. Phillips on the Need of Legislative Action to Secure Scientific Care of the Dead—Questions Answered as to Formalities at Funerals.

The seventeenth annual convention of the New-York State Undertakers' Association was opened yesterday morning in the hall on the lower floor of the Presbyterian Building, in Fifth Avenue, with a speech by Mayor Strong and a general exhibition of brotherly love and good-will and flashing diamonds.

The President of the association, August Eickelberg, presided, and with him on the platform, which was decorated with palms, were Mayor Strong, the Rev. Dr. B. B. Tyler, who made the opening prayer; William J. Phillips of Albany, ex-President of the association; C. S. Safford of Camillus, N. Y., and J. Charles Burton, President of the New-York City Undertakers' Association.

The gathering was a small one, but it included the wives, sisters, and daughters of some of the visiting delegates.

"You see, we never can tell," said ex-President Phillips, in explaining the absence of the majority of the members of the association. "A man may have his traveling bag in his hand, ready to start for the convention, and then be detained by other business. Life is uncertain, and our business is with death."

That explanation has a genuinely professional sound, but it was almost the only thing about the first day's session that had, unless it was one of Mayor Strong's remarks. The work of the day went on in an easy, pleasant fashion, and with such celerity that a part of the business intended for the afternoon was transacted in the morning. The delegates hope to complete their work at one session today.

The address of welcome by the Mayor was the first attraction offered on the programme yesterday. He said:

I am always glad to perform a duty of this kind. It gives me great pleasure to welcome strangers to the city. I can see that we are making constant improvements here in all lines. Our plans for new buildings for the College of the City of New-York and Columbia College show our progress along educational lines. I have no doubt that you are also making great progress.

Then came the Mayor's joke, at which there was much laughter. He said:

But I am much surprised not to see more medical men at your convention. They should have given you a welcome. The two professions seem to go hand in hand. Without the medical men your members are not able to make either progress or money.

Then the Mayor told the convention what very good fellows were the few undertakers with whom he had happened to come in contact, and there was more laughter and applause.

The great trouble with opening addresses and responses which are prepared beforehand is that sometimes they do not exactly fit the occasion. Sometimes they fit too well. It was a little strange that the response to the Mayor's speech yesterday should have begun with these words:

"To narrow-minded people our business is the subject of jest."

It was a very good address, and was much applauded. Ex-President Phillips, who delivered it, is one of the bright men of the convention. He said:

Our purpose is noble. We have forced ourselves into a position that commands respect. We purpose to elevate our business. We need men of high character and intelligence; men who are kind, gentle, and sympathetic. The man who is rough and rude is an unwelcome element.

Our work requires science as well as sympathy. By agitation we raise the individual standard of our members, but it is only by legislative action that we can obtain the scientific excellence we desire. If there were more men in official positions who would understand that it is for their good, and not for their dollars, that we are working, we would soon have a class of men in our business who would produce more scientific and better sanitary results.

"As a speech maker, I am dead," said President Eickelberg, in opening his address.

"I rise to a point of order," exclaimed a facetious member, jumping to his feet. "I should like to ask who has charge of the funeral."

"It will be in charge of Brother Farrell, and will take place to-morrow at 10 o'clock," replied the President, with businesslike promptness.

The election of officers will take place to-day, though just why Brother Farrell should be responsible does not appear.

The President did not add any further signs of dissolution as a speechmaker. He read his address, which was a good one, and printed copies of it were handed to the delegates, according to the law laid down by the constitution of the association.

The delegates were late in gathering at the afternoon session. Quite a jolly lot of men, and they looked as though they had lingered long over the luncheon table. There were more of them than appeared in the morning, and the diamonds on their shirt fronts twinkled merrily. They mopped their faces with their silk handkerchiefs, and finally tucked them around their collars before they settled down to business.

The display of diamonds was a marked feature of the convention. President Eickelberg, who is a New-York man, wore one, and F. J. Dougherty of Brooklyn wore a big one that seemed to have as much to say as its wearer, and that was considerable. Louis Rodi of New-York City, the jolly Chairman of the Committee on Organization, wore a diamond stud, and Fred Hulberg another big one. The snowy whiteness of the shirt bosom of ex-President Crandell of the New-York City association reflected the many lights of one of the precious bits of pure carbon. Owen Gallagher of Brooklyn wore a stone of a size appropriate to his capacious shirt front and his general reputation as a big political leader.

Mr. Gallagher was in a prominent position on one of the front seats. He took an active part in the proceedings when not indulging in naps induced by the heat. He had good company in this, for Chairman John Scrimgeour of the Board of Trustees, another Brooklyn man, also slumbered peacefully at intervals, sitting only a couple of chairs away from Mr. Gallagher, and directly under the eye of the President.

There were several warm discussions in the afternoon, Mr. Farrell of Brooklyn always coming out strong on the negative side. The work of the afternoon closed with a "quiz," conducted by Auguste Renouard, who answered questions that had been sent to the Chair.

"I think I will stand on the floor, if you don't mind," said Quiz Master Renouard.

"My dear brother Renouard," said the President warmly. "I shall appoint a committee to bring you to the platform if you do not come here."

The first answer was in regard to embalming a body. Mr. Renouard said embalming could be satisfactorily and safely done by the use of certain fluids and an antiseptic wash.

"Coming from the cemetery, should the hearse go ahead or follow the carriages?" read the President.

"I always send the hearse home as soon as the coffin is removed," was Mr. Renouard's answer.

"If near relatives are pall-bearers, in what part of the procession should they ride?" was the third question.

"It is very bad form to have near relatives act as pall-bearers," was the answer. "I always prevent it whenever I can."

"Should the bearers wear badges?" was the last question.

"No, no," answered the Quiz Master, amid great applause. "It is bad every time."

The session closed with a very hot discussion as to whether the association should pay the expenses of its delegates to the next National Convention in Boston. The association is in debt, and there was an almost unanimous vote against any additional expenses.

The delegates were invited to an informal gathering at the rooms of the local association last night.

A LARGE COUNTERFEITING PLANT.

The Seizure Near Worcester, Mass., an Important One.

George R. Bagg, Chief of the local Secret Service Division of the United States Treasury, and Frank Esquirell, one of his detectives, reached this city yesterday morning from Worcester, Mass., where they had taken part in the raid which resulted in the arrest of two supposed counterfeiters.

Neither Mr. Bagg nor Mr. Esquirell would discuss the matter yesterday, but some facts about the capture were learned at their office.

Complaints have been received by the Treasury Department for some time from Massachusetts about the circulation of counterfeits of money, chiefly dimes, quarters, and half dollars. The information which led to the location of the plant where the counterfeits were made came from a machinist in Worcester. He received in October, 1895, an order for certain machinery which he thought was to be used in some such business. When it was learned a week or two ago that he was making a lathe of a peculiar pattern, it was believed that it was for counterfeiting purposes. The lathe was for milling the edges of the coins. In the Government mints this is done by stamping.

The Worcester police watched the machinist's shop, and when the lathe was called for they followed the men who took it away. They found that the workshop of the counterfeiters was in a farmhouse several miles from the city.

This happened last Thursday. The Secret Service men, who had been working on the case since last December, were notified, and a telegram was sent to this city. Chief Bagg went to Worcester last Saturday, and it was decided to try to make the arrests the next day.

The farmhouse is a frame structure, and on one side of it is a shed. In this shed was the counterfeiting plant. When the police made the raid two Assyrians, Joseph Gukel and Shubie George, were found in a bunk and were arrested.

Some very fine machinery was seized. The most elaborate piece was a high-power foot-lathe. There was also a high-geared foot-power punch and a die machine. The plant included a set of male and female dies for counterfeiting fractional currency. Some of the dies were fitted with an entirely new device in coin-making, by which the coin could be milled as it was punched.

It was the plan of the counterfeiters to make coins out of German silver and plate them with genuine silver. It was said at the Secret Service office yesterday that coins thus made are among the most difficult to detect, especially when they are new and the silver plating has not yet worn off. They have a fairly clear ring, and in appearance are very like real silver. About twenty-five pounds of German silver was found in the shed.

Gukel and George purchased the old farm on which the frame house stands through a reputable real estate dealer in Worcester last April. Even the neighbors had no idea of what was going on, although enough machinery and hand tools to stock a machine shop and a quantity of charcoal had been carried into the house and shed.

The raid and arrests on Sunday were followed Monday morning by the capture of two other Assyrians in Worcester. The accused men waived examination in Worcester Police Court, and were taken to Boston.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The following fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day: Connecticut—Miss Margaret Cannon, Mount Carmel; E. A. Buell, Northford. New-York—R. D. Meahen, Gerry; H. M. Hawley, Vine Valley, and Mrs. Emma Kirk, West Patterson.

FUNERAL OF MR. CORBIN

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH FILLED WITH HIS FRIENDS.

The Services Conducted by Bishop Williams—Many Men Prominent in Commercial, Financial, and Railroad Circles Present—Floral Offerings from Employes of the Long Island Railroad Company and Other Corporations.

Many men prominent in commercial, financial, and railroad organizations gathered yesterday morning in St. Bartholomew's Protesant Episcopal Church, at Madison Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, to attend the funeral of Austin Corbin, President of the Long Island Railroad, who was killed last Thursday by being thrown from his carriage, at his Summer home, near Newport, N. H.

When the services began, at a little after 10 o'clock, nearly every seat in the large edifice was filled. The chancel was almost completely hidden by great masses of palms and floral offerings, in which roses and lilies of the valley predominated. There was an immense wreath of white roses, sent by the employes of the Corbin Banking Company, and another, nearly as large, from the Corbin household. There were also floral tributes from the engineers and conductors of the Long Island Railroad, and from the employes of every concern with which Mr. Corbin was connected.

Among the prominent men who occupied seats in the body of the church were Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad; ex-Mayor Abram S. Hewitt, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, Collis P. Huntington, George W. Quintard, C. W. Moulton, Russell Sage, Henry Clews, President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company, John D. Crimmins, Daniel Lord, Robert W. Rolston, ex-Gov. A. B. Cornell, E. E. Rice, E. P. Baker, Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, Henry Maxwell, Judge Martin T. McMahon, Col. Alfred Wagstaff, Alfred P. Dix, T. F. Dorsett, David Fairbanks, Daniel Chauncey, Samuel Allen, W. G. Davies, J. H. Breslin, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Brockholst Cutting, August Belmont, W. J. Haines, William Fahnestock, W. Bayard Cutting, Timothy J. Campbell, William L. Brown, Thomas J. Creamer, Albert Allen, President E. R. Bacon of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and W. A. Duer.

The services were conducted by Bishop John Williams of Connecticut, assisted by the Rev. W. R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, and the Rev. Robert C. Booth, assistant rector of St. Bartholomew's Church.

The body of the dead railroad magnate, inclosed in a copper-lined oaken coffin, which was covered with black cloth and ornamented with silver handles and bars, was accompanied from the Corbin residence to the church by the members of the family. Upon the coffin were wreaths of roses and lilies of the valley. At the entrance to the middle aisle of the church the men bearing the coffin were met by the clergymen and the pall bearers. The pall bearers were Senator William E. Chandler, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Sir Roderick Cameron, Gen. B. F. Tracy, Dumont Clarke, J. Rogers Maxwell, Charles M. Pratt, J. G. K. Duer, A. N. Parlin, and W. B. Kendall. The clergymen and pall bearers preceded the body up the aisle, and following it were Mrs. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. Edgell, Miss Anne Corbin, and Austin Corbin, Jr. Then followed all the household servants of the family, the officers and Directors of the Long Island Railroad, and a delegation of employes of that road, the Corbin Banking Company, and other organizations in which Mr. Corbin was interested. The coffin was placed on a catafalque in front of the chancel, and then the simple but impressive burial service of the Episcopal Church was read by Bishop Williams and the other clergymen. The regular choir of the church, assisted by a vested choir of forty-five voices, under the direction of Richard Henry Warren, the organist, sang "Lead, Kindly Light," and "Jerusalem the Golden."

At the conclusion of the services the body was taken to the Grand Central Station, and thence by special train to Woodlawn Cemetery, where it was deposited in the handsome Corbin family vault. Only members of the family accompanied the body to its resting place.

Proposed Change in Grain Rules.

There was a meeting of the grain trade in the Produce Exchange yesterday to discuss some proposed changes in the grain rules. These changes, which were submitted by the Board of Managers, provide for the issuance of a blanket receipt for grain stored in the warehouses of the Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Company. Practically all of the grain handled in this port is in the keeping of that company, and in order that the concern may make a delivery from any one of its warehouses, without regard to the original identity of the grain, (so long as the grade is satisfactory,) President McIntyre applied to the Produce Exchange for permission to issue general receipts. Discussion of the matter disclosed the fact that the idea of the proposed change was regarded favorably, but it was decided to take no definite action until after an investigation as to the effect of such a change upon the grain insurance.

Alderman William Tait Injured.

Alderman William Tait, who has represented the old Sixth Assembly District in the Board of Aldermen for several years, was going up the steps of his residence, 808 Sixth Street, last Friday night, when he was seized with an attack of vertigo. He fell over the railing to the areaway, several feet below, and sustained a fracture of the collar bone and bruises on the arms and legs. He will be confined to his house for some days.

Johannis

"KING OF NATURAL TABLE WATERS."

Is conceded to be the finest Table Water ever imported

Bottled at the Johannis Spring—Zollhaus, Germany.

Ernest Gogorza, 50 Broad St., N. Y., Managing Agent, Johannis Co., of America.

LARGE SALE OF KID GLOVES.

Good Prices Obtained at Auction for Damaged Goods.

Wilmerding, Morris & Mitchell of 64 White Street, auctioneers, sold about 13,000 dozen pairs of kid gloves yesterday. The goods were sold by order of the Underwriters' Salvage Company of New-York. The gloves were imported by C. A. Auffmordt & Co., and were damaged in a recent fire in their place of business.

Although this is a dull season for kid gloves, the prices yesterday were good, and the bidding was lively. A member of the firm of auctioneers explained this by saying that a sale of damaged goods always seems to have a fascination for the trade, and that very often in such a case goods sell about as well as if not damaged.

The goods represented a first cost of about $150,000. Prices ran about 30 or 40 per cent. off, so that the receipts of the sale were not far from seventy-five or one hundred thousand dollars. The prices varied from two to nine dollars a dozen pairs, the latter price being paid for some gloves of extra length which were practically undamaged.

The first lots offered, about 600 dozen in all, were bought for $3,000 by Smith & Murray of Springfield, Mass. This was about the average price. Pardridge & Necher of Chicago also bought heavily, as did R. H. White & Co. of Boston. With these exceptions almost all the goods were taken by local firms, among them being Charles Broadway Rouss, Dunham, Buckley & Co., T. Rothschild, S. Steinfeld & Co., and M. Hamburger & Co.

Representatives of a number of out-of-town firms were present. Some of them were the Weston & Hill Company of Manchester, N. H., Woodward & Lothrop of Washington, Wyman, Partridge & Co. of Minneapolis, Houston & Henderson of Boston, John E. Hurst & Co. of Baltimore, Taylor, Symonds & Co. of Providence, Daniels & Fisher of Denver, Carter Dry Goods Company of Louisville, Freedman & Roseman of Tuscaloosa, Ala., and T. T. Allen & Co. of Providence.

BUYING COPPER MINING STOCK.

Block of Anaconda Company Securities Purchased by Foreign Syndicate.

A report that a large block of the stock of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company had been sold to English capitalists was circulated in Wall Street late Monday afternoon, and early yesterday morning the fact was made known that the sale embraced the entire holdings of the Hearst estate in that mining property, amounting to 270,000 shares.

The stock was bought by the Rothschild-Exploration Company-Cassel syndicate, and the price paid is said to have been a little less than $28 per share, or $7,000,000 for the lot. The banking firm of Kuhn, Loeb & Co. financed the transaction.

This is the third purchase of Anaconda stock made by English investors, and there is good ground for the belief that the control of the property has very nearly, if not entirely, passed out of the hands of the American holders. J. B. Haggin, one of the largest holders, said last evening that the purchase of the Hearst shares by the foreign syndicate was not sufficient to take the control abroad. "They can get control by paying for it, however," added Mr. Haggin.

Irwin C. Stumpf, representing the Hearst estate, was found in his offices in the Mills Building yesterday afternoon, and he unhesitatingly said that the sale had been made, as described.

The Anaconda mine is owned by the Anaconda Copper Mining Company of Montana, and it has long been regarded as the richest copper mine known.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ESTIMATE.

Trying to Reduce Departmental Demands $900,000 More.

The Brooklyn Board of Estimate held another session yesterday afternoon in Controller Palmer's office. Secretary John K. Neal warned the members of the board that they would have to reduce the estimates by $900,000 in order to get the city's expenses within the statutory debt limit.

The Commissioners of Records of Kings County sent a note, asking when the fiscal year of the county begins and ends. Corporation Counsel Burr advised that the fiscal year had not been changed by the consolidation of the County and City Governments, but begins Aug. 1 and ends July 31, as before.

City Clerk Benjamin wanted $41,000 for his office expenses—an increase over last year of $17,000. He was allowed $32,000.

The Board of Audit asked for $14,000. It was allowed $13,000.

The Charities Commissioners asked for $450,000. The matter was laid over for further information.

District Attorney Backus wanted $33,000, in addition to the $76,200 already allowed him for next year, for expenses between Aug. 1 and Dec. 31. The request will be considered to-day.

GAMINS ENJOY OPULENCE

GIRL AND TWO BOYS ENTER W. F. MERRILL'S HOUSE FRIDAY.

He and His Family Being Out of Town, the Children Stay There Until Monday Morning and Revel in the Good and Rich Things They Find at Their Disposal—Discovered by the Girl's Efforts to Extract Music from the Piano.

Three children were arraigned in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning for burglary. They were arrested early Monday morning in the house of William F. Merrill, 127 Hicks Street, in which they had spent most of the time since Friday, in the absence of the owner.

The prisoners were Katie Brennan, ten years old, of 46 Columbia Place; Alfred Frazee, ten years old, and Peter Slavin, eight years old, of 66 Columbia Place. The Brennan girl recently escaped from St. Dominick's Home, to which she had been committed at the request of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

The boys said the girl was responsible for the escapade. They said they had met her early last week, and she invited them to go with her to the old Pierrepont Mansion, at the foot of Remsen Street, where she said there was a bicycle, a piano, and plenty of handsome gowns. At her direction, Frazee climbed over a rear yard fence, opened a window, and admitted the girl and Slavin through the front door. They remained in the house until night, when they went away with a bunch of keys, which the girl had found.

The girl on Friday told the boys of the Merrill House. They managed to get into the house and remain there without attracting attention until Sunday, when neighbors thought the girl's attempts to play a piano sounded unfamiliar. They knew the Merrills were away and could not account for the noise. The children were seen entering the front door about 4 o'clock Monday morning. The American District Telegraph Company, which had charge of the premises, was notified, and a policeman was sent to the house immediately. He then arrested the children.

In the front parlor a table was found set with choice china, and the carpet was soiled with tomatoes, which had been spilled upon it. Handsome dresses, overcoats, and hats belonging to members of the family were lying about.

In court yesterday, Frazee said that they entertained themselves in the Merrill house by wearing the costly dresses and clothing which they found in the wardrobes and trunks. Frazee said that Slavin upset the tomatoes because he was awkward and unused to eating in such a fine place.

The girl's mother was also taken to court, because she, as alleged, received some stolen clothing from her daughter, but she satisfied Justice Walsh that she had nothing to do with the children's escapade, and was discharged. The two boys were also released, but the girl was sent back to St. Dominick's Home.

FIGHT FOR THE SLACK CHILDREN.

Chancellor McGill Decides Against the Mother.

TRENTON, N. J., June 9.—Chancellor McGill filed an opinion to-day in the now celebrated Slack-Perrine case, which is the contest of a mother for the recovery of her two children held by other people under the will of a deceased father. To-day's decision comes upon the heel of other decisions in this State and in Washington, D. C., where the fight has also been in progress, and its effect will be to reopen the whole litigation.

The decision of the Washington Appellate Court, promulgated a few days ago, held that the action of the New-Jersey court must be sustained. Here the custody of the children had been awarded to the mother. During the pendency of the Washington proceedings, counsel for the Perrines made a motion before Chancellor McGill to set aside the decrees in the Court of Chancery as improvidently granted. It is upon this motion that to-day's opinion is filed.

The Chancellor reverses Vice Chancellor Bird's decision as irregular, and his order transferring the custody of the children to their mother as illegal. The effect of the decision, furthermore, is to erase the decree previously made holding Col. and Mrs. Perrine guilty of contempt of court. Since the entering of the latter decree the Perrines have passed their time in Washington, and their return to Trenton is now expected for the renewal of their fight for the Slack children.

THE PRETTY WIT OF CAPTAIN PAUL JONES.

By CLINTON ROSS.

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SYNOPSIS.

Capt. Paul Jones, soon after the victory of the Bon Homme Richard over the Serapis, is enjoying the fame of his prowess at Paris. He becomes very much of a beau, and particularly falls in love with a handsome widow, the Comtesse le Fevre. She is secretly engaged to Lord Whittlesey of the English Foreign Office, and by means of a decoy letter, making an appointment, entices Capt. Jones to a deserted house, where he is seized, bound, and gagged and left alone. He realizes that he has been kidnapped by English emissaries, who propose to convey him secretly to England, where there is a price on his head. He rolls about the floor in an effort to discover his surroundings.

PART II.

Pausing out of utter exhaustion and breathing hard, with the gag cutting into his mouth, he almost despaired. And then taking courage, he again began to move about, when he thought his hands were not so much hindered. Certain, all at once, that the rope had stretched, he stopped his rolling and tried to move the arm that seemed to be the least confined. As he did this the rope stretched further. With hope he worked at it again. These fellows were not sailors in the tying of a knot, God be thanked; and after a half hour in this struggle he was able to free a hand.

Now give a man like Capt. Paul Jones one hand free and he could accomplish the rest. Twenty minutes after he was on his feet, bruised and maimed between his struggles with his assailants and the scarcely less severe one with his bonds. But he was free again, clothes torn, himself cut and bruised, the ropes and bandages that had confined him in a heap on the floor.

The room was dark except for the light that entered from a high window in the rear.

And just then he heard steps as from some distant part of the house. Trying the front door, which had admitted him, he found it closed. In his desperation he turned through a door at the left, opposite to that from which the steps came. Seeing a window in this room, he sprang toward it, pushed it up, while over his shoulder a glare of light fell from the next room.

"Gone" cried a voice in consternation, and in English.

"The devil!" exclaimed another in French.

"Quick, he is in the next room!" said the first.

By this time Capt. Jones had his window opened, and, without pausing to examine where he was to land, he was over the sill, while a bullet fired by one of the pursuers whistled past his ear. He heard the report an instant after he sank on the soft turf. For, as luck would have it—the luck which favors those men that dare all things—he had fallen on the turf in the little garden back of this house. In the opened window above appeared suddenly two faces. There were two of them.

"Wretches," cried the Chevalier Jones, forgetting all prudence. "If I had known there were only two of you I had stopped to kill you."

For answer one of the fellows thrust his leg over the sill and dropped, with an oath, into the garden. Quicker than a flash, and not considering how many others might follow, Capt. Jones's fingers, still numbed with the bands, were at his throat, while the other fellow paused in the window above, disregarding his comrade's plight, or doubtless thinking he should be able to settle a man weakened as Capt. Paul Jones certainly must be after his terrible experience. At the moment a loud pounding was heard at the street door. The man in the window, knowing that this probably came from the watch, aroused by the pistol shot, turned and fled from the window, doubtless considering it near impossible to get away over the high wall inclosing the garden, and knowing an exit in the rear.

Capt. Jones, left with his man, and being still on top in the struggle, clung to the fellow's throat with the tenacity of desperation, till the man sank back choked into unconsciousness.

The noise and cries at the front door still continued.

By this time the excitement of the little action had restored Capt. Jones's sense. Kicking the fellow to find whether he was really unconscious, he looked up to see if he could not gain the house to admit the people at the door, who, he thought, undoubtedly were the watch. Noticing a vine that crept up the stones almost to the sill, he found that by clinging to it he could gain the sill.

A lantern was on the floor of the room, as the desperadoes had left it.

In the meantime the knock and voices at the door were imperative.

"Open. In the King's name!"

"I cannot. They have taken the key."

"And who are you?" demanded the voice, the knocks ceasing.

"The Chevalier Paul Jones, beguiled to this house and robbed."

"The Chevalier Jones!" exclaimed the voice, incredulously.

The Chevalier, or better the Captain, as his proudest American title was, was known and admired throughout Paris. The watch could not believe it was he. He insisted he was Capt. Paul Jones. He told them to try the rear door by which he believed one of the men had escaped. The house was on the corner of a lane turning from the Rue Richelieu into the adjoining street. The watch found easily an entrance by which the men in the house had escaped.

Capt. Paul Jones now had no difficulty in proving his identity to the captain of the

He Noticed a Vine That Crept Up the Stones.

watch, who recognized, for all his bruises and torn and dirtied person, that this was really the redoubtable American sailor.

One man had fled certainly. The woman who had admitted Capt. Jones was not to be found. The house had no furniture of any kind, and had been rented a week previously by an unknown man who had paid for six months in advance. In the garden the one fellow was found, just recovering consciousness, and recognized as a well-known Parisian desperado.

This fellow would give no explanation of the plot, though smartly questioned at his trial. Preserving that "honor among thieves" which proves that some robbers might have made, under other circumstances, excellent and honorable soldiers, he died on the gallows bravely with not a word of confession.

Capt. Paul Jones, now having quite recovered that pretty wit which had stood him in good stead on many another occasion, drove at once to the Minister, the Comte de Vergennes. Insistent on seeing him, he succeeded, and told the whole affair over, with his own belief that it had been a plot to abduct him and carry him to England. M. de Vergennes concurred with him that the object of justice might be gained best by keeping the affair entirely private, at least for some days. He congratulated Capt. Jones on having escaped as he did with only a few bruises. Capt. Jones, on his part, said that he was glad that he had not suffered the loss of the sword the King had given him, which had been found in one of the rooms of the house.

When M. de Vergennes questioned him narrowly about what had led to the appointment, he said he could not reveal the person's name. When M. de Vergennes was insistent that the facts might be laid properly before the Minister of Police, Capt. Jones was equally reticent. He could not tell.

"Ah, yes," acknowledged M. de Vergennes, since he was of the ever gallant race. "I partly comprehend, and I suppose I cannot shake your obstinacy."

M. de Vergennes could not. For Capt. Paul Jones, though this woman certainly had tried to carry out the most hideous plot against him, did not consider it quite fair to punish her as if she were a man. Besides he shrewdly guessed that she would swear that her name had been used without her knowledge, that the conspirators had simply played on Capt. Jones's well-known vanity about women. Nor, indeed, as a matter of pride, did he care to have himself shown in the ridiculous light in which a statement of the exact truth to M. de Vergennes would put him.

But he had his own notion of a fine private revenge.

The next day no soul in Paris except his servant saw Capt. Paul Jones. He told the servant to tell all callers that his master had gone away the previous evening without explanation, and had not returned.

In the meantime he took needed rest—as much as he could in his meditation over revenge, and with the painful bruises he had received. One eye was black, and that side of his face badly swollen.

The next evening following was that of the great ball at Versailles I have mentioned. In the midst of the festivities who should appear with black eye and swollen

"I Have Your Note."

face but this gardener's son of Arbigland in Kirkcudbrightshire, the famous knight of his most Christian Majesty's Order of Merit

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

STOCKS SHOW NO RESPONSE TO FAVORABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

Political Uncertainties Responsible for the Prevailing Gloom—People with Securities for Sale Offered Little Better than Auction Prices—The Regular Quarterly Dividend for Manhattan—Northern Pacific at Half Price of Assessment.

TUESDAY—P. M.

The stock market continues to refuse to respond to what, in ordinary times, would be considered favorable news. The approach of the adjournment of Congress in past years has invariably been accompanied by an advance in prices, but this year the dread is that the next session will prove even more disastrous to business interests than the one just closing. To-day there was absolutely no demand for stocks, except at important concessions, and tired holders, and there were many of them, were compelled to accept practically auction prices. The short interest, except in one or two specialties, has been eliminated from the market, and there is no disposition to buy pending the developments of the coming month.

People who a few days ago believed that the Republican platform would contain a plank which would satisfy the believers in honest money were by no means so confident in their position to-day. Mr. Sage until now has been firm in his conviction that the platform would be satisfactory on the currency question, but the best he could say to-day was that it would be better than the Democratic platform. The belief is that the silver element is gaining strength among the Republican leaders of the West, and that the best that can be hoped for now is a straddle on the all important question. Leading commission houses admit that the bulk of their orders are to liquidate stocks which have been held for a long time. A favorable feature in the situation, which is entirely overlooked, is the weakness in foreign exchange at a time when foreign credits for travel are at the maximum, and when remittances are making for the heavy July interest payments. This weakness also goes to prove that liquidation of investments by foreigners is not pronounced, otherwise there would be an active demand for exchange. A currency straddle at St. Louis might work rapid change in this situation.

The Manhattan Directors to-day declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., but the stock failed to reflect the fact. The Executive Committee of the Western Union Directors has recommended the usual quarterly dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, but their doing so had no influence on the stock. A few days ago the Denver Directors declared a dividend of 1 per cent. on its preferred stock, but its price has declined about 1½ points since then. Sugar is also down since the dividends were announced. Northern Pacific common sold at 2⅜ to-day, notwithstanding that $5 cash assessment has been paid in within a fortnight. Reading declined to 8¼, including an assessment of $5 paid recently. The low prices for these two stocks are due to liquidation by holders who are indisposed to pay the second assessments, nearly due. July wheat closed to-day in Chicago at 58⅝, a decline of 5/8 cents from the high price of yesterday morning. It is good opinion that the advance yesterday was a cleverly manipulated move against the short interest. Weather reports in all sections are favorable to the growing crops. Much interest attaches to the Government report, which will be issued to-morrow afternoon. It is expected to show considerably lower averages than prevailed in May.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1½@⅔ per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money rates were 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3 per cent. for ninety days, 3½ per cent. for four months, and 3½@4 per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 4½ per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 4½@5 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 5½ per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $93,887,821; balances, $5,764,947; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $476,934.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@69c. There were sales of 20,000 ounces at 69c.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68¾c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53⅝c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$37,286,324
Imports for same period	19,200,062
Net exports	$18,086,262
Net exports to date, 1895	14,266,650
Net exports to date, 1894	45,169,402
Net exports to date, 1893	63,439,907

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firmer. Nominal rates were $4.88 for sixty days and $4.89 for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼ @$4.87½ for sixty-day bills, $4.88½ for demand, $4.88¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60c premium. Boston—par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were weaker and more active. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Ho. & Tex. cons. 6s.	1	Or. R. & N. Coll. Tr.	
Oregon Imp. 1s	1	5s, t. r.	1

DECLINED.

Ches. & O. 4½s	1	Pitts.,C., C. & St.L.	
Erie prior lien	1	4½s A	1
Mo., K. & Tex. 2d	1	St. L. & I. M. 5s	2¾
Or. Imp. con., t. r.	1½	U. S. Cord. 1st, t. r.	1
Reading 2d pf. inc.	2	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r.	1

GOVERNMENT AND STATE BONDS.

Government bonds were fairly steady. The fours, 1925, declined ⅛. The sales were $4,000 fours, 1907, registered, at 108⅛@108¼@108; $1,000 do, coupon, at 109⅝, and $7,500 fours, 1925, coupon, at 117@116⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	94½	..
4s, r., 1907	108	108¼
4s, c., 1907	109¼	109¼
4s, r., 1925	116¾	117
4s, c., 1925	116¾	117
5s, r., 1904	112¾	113¼
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113¼
Currency 6s, 1897	100½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1899	105	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

In State securities, $3,000 Tennessee settlement threes sold at 83, and $10,000 Virginia funded debt, 2-3s, of 1991, at 59¼.

PRIME ON CONDITIONS.

Prime writes in The Daily Stockholder: All things considered, I think the month of June opens to us just about as we wish it would if we had the making of it. As I said before, it is not great big crops the country needs this year. We have not yet got rid of our vast surpluses of 1895. The railroad traffic shows conclusively that they are in the country still; there is no distress, as some have stated, among the agricultural classes, even with this era of low prices. The people are all having a good time. They never had so much to eat, drink, and wear as to-day. What more do they want?

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	148	148	148	148	..	147	150	31
American Cotton Oil pf	54½	54½	54½	54½	— ½	54⅝	55	..
*American Sugar Refineries	123⅝	123⅝	122¾	123⅝	— 1½	123⅝	122½	32,043
*American Sugar Refineries pf	104	104	104	104	— ½	103¾	104½	425
American Tobacco	65¾	65⅝	64½	65¾	+ ⅛	65	65¼	5,720
American Tobacco pf	99½	99½	99	99	..	97	100	95
A., T. & S. F., all in. paid	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛	14⅛	14⅜	1,062
Atch., Topka & Santa Fé pf	22	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ½	21¼	21½	1,601
Atlantic & Pacific	..	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛	⅞	1	370
*Bay State Gas	28⅞	28⅝	28	28	..	27½	28	500
*Brooklyn R. T.	24¼	24¼	23¾	24¼	..	24	24½	200
Canada Southern	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼	+ ¼	49¾	50¾	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛	15	15⅜	309
Chicago & Alton	159	159	159	159	..	157½	..	50
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	41	41	41	41	..	41	43	60
Chicago Gas	67⅞	67⅞	67⅝	67⅝	— ⅛	67⅝	67⅝	2,285
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	77½	77½	77	77½	..	77	77½	2,180
Chicago & Northwestern	105	105	104⅝	104⅝	— ⅛	104½	104⅝	225
Chicago & Northwestern pf	148	148	148	148	..	148	149	25
C., M. & St. Paul	76½	76¼	75⅞	76⅛	+ ⅛	76	76⅛	5,250
C., M. & St. Paul pf	127	127	127	127	— 1	126⅜	127½	155
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69⅝	69⅝	69⅜	69⅝	— ¼	69⅝	69½	915
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	85	85	85	85	..	82	85	40
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf	50	50	50	50	— 1	50½	53½	500
Colorado Fuel & Iron	25⅝	25⅝	24½	25⅛	— 1	25½	26	1,259
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	16⅜	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛	16¼	17	200
Consolidated Gas Company	154½	155	153	155	..	155	156	1,700
Delaware & Hudson	126½	126½	126½	126½	..	125½	127	26
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47	47	46¾	46¾	— 1¼	46¾	47	310
Dist. & C. F., all in. paid	16⅜	16⅜	16	16¼	— ⅛	16⅛	16⅜	1,985
Erie	14	14	14	14	..	14	14¼	90
General Electric	32⅜	32⅜	32	32¼	..	32¼	32⅜	1,230
Illinois Central	95½	95½	95	95	..	93	96	12
Iowa Central pf	34	34	34	34	+1	33	34½	200
Lackawanna Coal	23½	23½	23½	23¼	+ ¼	23¼	23½	200
Lake Erie & Western pf	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜	— ½	70	70¼	125
Louisville & Nashville	49⅜	49⅜	49⅛	49¼	..	49¼	49½	2,100
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	21	21	21	21	..	19	21	100
Manhattan Con.	104½	104½	104¼	104⅜	— ⅛	104¼	104½	1,325
*Metropolitan Traction	106⅛	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅜	105	106	188
Mexican Central	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	..	9¾	..	200
Michigan Central	95	95	95	95	—1½	93½	97	105
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	..	10⅜	11	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	24⅛	24¼	24	24	+ ¼	23½	23⅝	425
Missouri Pacific	23½	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛	22⅞	22⅞	700
New-Jersey Central	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	+1⅝	105¼	104⅝	300
New-York Central	96⅝	96⅝	96¼	96¼	..	95⅞	96⅜	165
N. Y., Sus. & Western	8½	8½	8½	8½	..	8½	8⅝	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ½	23½	24	300
North American	5	5	5	5	— ⅛	5	5¼	634
North Pacific, t. r.	⅛	⅛	..	..	..	..	..	100
Northern Pacific, 1st in. paid	3½	3½	25	3½	..	3⅜	3½	4,810
Nor. Pacific pf., 1st in. paid	14⅜	14⅜	13⅞	14	— ⅛	14	14½	700
Northern Pacific pf., t. r.	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	..	..	..	6
Ontario Mining	12	12	12	12	..	12	14	5
Ontario & Western	13⅞	13⅞	18⅝	13⅝	— ⅜	13⅞	14⅛	430
Pacific Mail	24⅝	24⅝	24⅛	24½	— ⅛	24¼	24¾	1,601
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	2	2	2	2	— ⅛	1½	2	250
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. paid	2	2	2	2	— ⅛	1¾	2	5,080
Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	162	162	162	162	..	163	..	10
St. Louis Southwestern	4	4	4	4	..	3½	4	60
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼	9¼	10¼	100
St. Paul & Omaha	42¾	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛	42¼	42½	630
Southern Pacific	19	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛	18⅝	19½	300
Southern Railway	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛	8⅝	8⅝	1,050
Southern Railway pf	28¼	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	— ⅜	28	28¼	920
Tennessee Coal & Iron	24¼	24¼	22¾	22⅞	—1¼	22¾	23	5,885
Texas Pacific	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	..	7½	8	600
Union Pacific	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛	7	7¼	1,300
United States Express	40½	40½	40	40	..	40	42	97
*United States Leather	8⅜	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼	8¼	8½	1,650
*United States Leather pf	63¼	63¼	62¾	62¾	— ¾	62¾	63	1,020
United States Rubber	20⅜	20⅜	19	19½	—1⅜	19	19½	3,812
United States Rubber pf	80½	80½	79¾	79¾	—¾	79	80	994
Wabash	6⅝	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	..	6⅛	6¾	100
Wabash pf	16⅝	16⅝	16⅜	16⅜	..	16⅛	16½	601
Western Union Telegraph	85¼	85½	85	85	— ¼	85	85⅜	1,750
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅞	9⅞	9¼	9⅝	..	9⅝	9⅞	2,250
Total sales								101,863

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Bullion ctfs.	69	69	69	69	+ ⅛	68¾	69	20,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Brunswick	.16	.16	.16	.16	..	..	..	2,500
Comstock Tunnel	.09	.09	.09	.09	..	..	..	3,000
Total sales								5,500

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	7,000	104¼	
Atch., Top & San Fé gen 4s	2,000	70	
	2,000	78⅜	
	10,000	78⅝	
	30,000	78¼	
	10,000	78½	
	10,000b3 adjustmt 4s	78¼	
	32,000	40½	
	14,000	40¾	
Broadway & 7th Av 1st cons 5s	5,000	115¼	
Brooklyn Elev 1st	1,000	83⅜	
Brooklyn Elev 2d	1,000	52	
Bur. C Rap & N 1st	10,000	106	
Canada Sou 1st Gtd	1,000	110½	
Canada South'n 2d	7,000	104½	
Cent of Ga 5s, 1896	5,000	103⅛	
Met'polit'n Elev 2d	3,000	105⅜	
	2,000	105⅜	
Mexican Int 1st 4s	8,000	75	
	5,000	74⅜	
Mexican Nat'l 2d inc 6s B	10,000	6	
Mil, L S & W'n 1st Ashland Div	4,000	129	
Mil & St P G M 4s Series A	2,000	97	
Mo, Kan & East 1st	23,000	92½	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	6,000	82	
Mo, Kans & Tex 2d	1,000	67¼	
	10,000	67	
Mob & Ohio new 6s	1,000s30F	116¼	
Morgan's L. & T. 6s	1,000s15F.	117½	
Morris & E Con Gtd	1,000	138½	
N Y Cent'l Ext 4s	1,000	101½	
N Y Cent'l Deb 5s Registered	5,000	106¼	
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s	1,000	88	
North Pac 1st Reg	45,000	117½	
	5,000	116⅞	
Total sales			$1,037,500
N Y, Chic & St L 4s	7,000	104¼	
N Y, Ont & W Con 5s	10,000	107½	
N Y, Susq & W'n 2d	2,000	67½	
North Pac 1st 6s	1,000	117½	
	2,000	117⅜	
	3,000	117¾	
	30,000s20F	117	
Nor Ry of Cal 5s	10,000	94¼	
Ohio South 1st	10,000	88	
Oregon Impvmt 1st	7,000	84	
	3,000	83½	
Oreg Imp Co con 5s	7,000s20F	15	
Trust Co certfs	1,000	16¾	
	4,000	16½	
	14,000	15	
Oregon R & Nav Co Trust Co certfs	1,000	92½	
Oregon R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s	15,000	92½	
Trust Co certfs	2,000	61	
Oreg Short Line 6s	1,000	113¼	
Oreg S L & N N Con Trust Co certfs	33,000	65½	
Penn Co.s 4½s Reg	15,000	110½	
Phil'a & Reading 1st Pref Inc	1st installmt paid	15,000	20¼
2d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 1st instalmt paid	10,000	13¼	
	5,000	13⅜	
	5,000	13⅛	
	5,000	13½	
	5,000	14	
3d Pref Inc Trust Co certfs 1st installmt paid	2,000	11¼	
	5,000	11	
	6,000	11¼	
	3,000	11⅜	
	10,000	11¾	
	1,000	11½	
Phil & Rdg gen 4s	4,000	87	
Tr Co cts stm assd	1,000	78½	
	5,000	78½	
Pitts, C, C & St L 4½s Series A	5,000	110	
Pittsb'g & W'n 1st	2,000	75½	
Rich & Danv'e 6s	1,000	120	
Rio Grande Wn 1st	4,000	76	
	1,000	76⅛	
Rome, W & Og Cons	3,000	117	
	1,000	117¼	
St Jo & Iron Mt 5s	9,000	78	
	10,000	77½	
St L Southwn 1st	8,000	67½	
St L Southw 2d inc	4,000	25	
St Paul, M & M 1st Cons 6s	5,000	124½	
	10,000	123½	
	1,000	124	
reduced to 4½s	2,000	105¼	
San A & Ar Pass 4s	14,000	57	
So Pac of Ariz 1st	17,000	96¼	
So Pac of Ariz 1st	21,000	92½	
	2,000	92¾	
	4,000	92¼	
	14,000	92½	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	5,000	84½	
	2,000	84⅞	
	3,000b3	85	
Tex & Pac 2d inc	10,000	20¼	
	4,000	20	
	5,000	19⅞	
	2,000	20¼	
	1,000	20	
Tol & Ohio Cent 1st	3,000	109¼	
Union Elev 1st 6s	5,000	82½	
	6,000	82	
	2,000	82¼	
	3,000	83	
Union Pac 1st '98 Trust Co certfs ex matured coups	1,000	99½	
U S Cord'ge Co 1st Trust Co certfs	1,000s8	28	
Virginia Midl'd G M	1,000	101	
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	105½	
	5,000s3	105½	
	2,000	105⅝	
	2,000	105⅝	
Wabash R R 2d	5,000	73⅜	
West Shore Gtd 4s	4,000	106½	
Registered	500	106¼	
	4,000	106	
	2,000	105¾	
West'n Pac Bonds	1,000	103½	
W'n U Col Trust 5s	1,000	107½	
	1,000	107¾	
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs	3,000	35	
	2,000	34½	
	2,000	34¾	
	6,000	34	

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the port of New-York for the week were valued at $7,421,017, against $6,166,562 in the preceding week, and $7,788,182 the corresponding week last year. Total since Jan. 1, $171,690,691, against $154,816,561 in the corresponding period of last year.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—A majority of the members of the Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company met yesterday and recommended the declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent.

The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable by the New-York Central, lessee, July 1. Transfer books close June 15 and reopen July 16.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	94	99
American Bank Note	38	40
American Grocery 1st	30	..
American Surety Company	195	205
American Typefounders'	5⅝	6¼
American Typefounders' pf	29	..
Atlantic Mut., '96 scrip	104	105
†Atlantic Trust (new)	175	180
†Boston & New-York Air Line	5	10
Boston & New-York Air Line pf	102	104½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	160	175
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	190	195
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	104½	106½
†Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	114	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104	106¼
Brooklyn City Railroad	163	170
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s	..	71
Brooklyn Elevated	⅞	8¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	99	101
†Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	105½	106
*Brooklyn Union Gas stock	91	92
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106	107½
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	68	70
Celluloid Company stock	60	62
Central & South American Tel	120	122½
Central Cross-Town	192	..
Central Park, North & East River	190	..
Central Trust Company	1025	..
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	..	1
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. 1st	31	..
Commercial Cable Company stock	155	160
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consolidated Car Heating stock	25	30
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	..	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds	90½	101
Continental Trust	168	175
†Cramps' Shipyard stock	..	53
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R.	96½	98½
Dry Dock, East B'way & B. R. R.	160	167
†Dry Dock, East Broadway & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	102½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99½	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	338	..
Ensley Land Co.	¾	1¾
Equitable Gas, N. Y.	200	210
Farmers' Loan & Trust	760	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co	450	600
Fort Wayne Gas stock	93	90
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	93	94
42d St. Man. & St. Nich. Av.	50	60
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115¾	116¼
142d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	68	69
Fourth National Bank	180	184
Gallatin National Bank	295	305
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	106¾	108½
Grand Rapids Gas stock	56½	58¾
Grand Rapids Gas 1st	89½	90½
Guaranty Trust Company	..	400
Hide & Leather National Bank	80	..
*Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	63	68
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling bonds	..	98
Herring-Hall-Marvin	3	5
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	20	24
†Hoboken Land Improvement Co. 5s	102½	..
Hudson River Telephone stock	54	57
Importers & Traders' National Bank	537	545
Indianapolis Gas stock	133	137
*Indianapolis Gas bonds	104	105½
*Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	76½
International Ocean Telegraph	106	..
†Iron Steamboat	6	7½
Kings County Traction	42	46
Knickerbocker Trust Company	181	185
Lafayette Gas stock	..	95
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	..	95
Lawyers' Surety Company	99	101
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	20	25
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas 6s	79	80½
Logansport & Wab. Val. Gas stock	68	70
Lombard Company pf	102	..
†Madison Square Garden stock	14	15
†Madison Square Garden 2d	73	77
Mahoning Coal Railroad pf	108	..
Manhattan Trust Company	138	..
Mechanics' National Bank	189	193½
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1907	108	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 6s, 1916	101	..
Memphis Taxing Dist. 5s, 1915	110	..
Mercantile Trust Company	390	405
Metropolitan Trust Company	280	300
Mexican Nat. Exposition & L. Co. 6s	..	74½
Michigan-Peninsular Car Company	12½	15
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf	48	52
Mich.-Pen. Car Co. 5 p. c. bonds	85	88
Mutual Gas Co. of New-York	225	235
National Citizens' Bank	129	131
National Bank of Commerce	203	207
National Shoe & Leather Bank	94	97
National Wall Paper stock	80	90
Newburg Electric 6s	97	104
Newburg Electric gas 6s	86	95
New-Jersey & N. Y. R. R.	2¾	3½
†New-Orleans Pacific l. g. bonds	25	30
New-Orleans Pacific l. g. stubs	1¼	..
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	37½	38¼
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	70	74
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Company 1st	102	103½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. consols	..	92
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	8	85
N. Y., L. & W. R. R. stock	116½	118½
N. Y. Loan & Imp. stock	40	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	..	125½
New-York Air Brake Company	9	11
New-York Biscuit Company 6s	107	110
New-York Life Insurance & Trust	950	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	295	..
Nicaragua Canal Construction (new)	..	10
North Shore Traction pf	75	80
†Northern Electric Light	111½	114
Northwestern Telegraph Co. stock	108	..
†North Hudson Co. R. R. 5s	100	102
N. Y. & Penn. Telephone stock	83	..
†Oswego & Syracuse Railroad	200	205
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	72
Pennsylvania Coal	325	332
Postal Telegraph & Cable	86	88
Pratt & Whitney	19	22
†Prior Lien Whitney pf	62	72
Real Estate Trust Company	165	..
Retsof Mining Company bonds	..	42
Richmond St. R'way & Elec. Co. 1st	88	90
Safety Car Heating & Light Co.	73	77
Second Avenue Railroad stock	..	164
†Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	107½	110
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	194	199
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	83	88
St. Paul Gas stock	61	63
Standard Gas	78	79½
Standard Gas pf	108	..
*Standard Gas 1st	110	111
*Standard Oil Trust	259	261
†Steinway Railway 6s	110¾	114
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R. R. Co.	44	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Co.	93	..
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	45	50
†Third Avenue Railroad	..	177
Third National Bank	104½	107½
Title Guarantee & Trust	310	320
†Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf	5	10
Tradesmen's National Bank	95	..
Trenton Potteries	73¾	79½
Trenton Potteries pf	47	50
Trow Directory pf	35	40
Union Ferry stock	67	69
†Union Ferry 5s	103¾	105
†Union Railway 1st 5s	101	104
Union Railway Co. (Huckleberry)	98	103
Union Trust	750	..
Union Typewriter 1st pf	83½	85½
Union Typewriter 2d pf	67	..
Union Typewriter stock	11¾	8
United Electric Light & Power 1st	76	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co	210	220
United States Trust	1070	..
Wagner Car Company	156½	..
Washington Trust Company	182	190
Western Gas Company	64	66
†Western Gas Company bonds	89½	91
Winona & Southern 1st	15	18
Worcester Traction	15¾	17½
Worcester Traction pf	88½	90½
Worthington Pump	13	16
*Worthington Pump pf	72	76

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Kansas City, M. & B.—	1896.	1895.	1894.
Mileage	276	276	276
4th week May..	$23,070	$26,092	$23,973
Month	76,137	80,165	66,017
From Jan. 1	419,109	359,116	419,201
From July 1	1,123,316	955,666	938,324
Toledo & Ohio Central—			
1st week June	30,562	18,599	14,992
From Jan. 1	741,400	637,164	580,322
From July 1	1,823,977	1,772,571	1,575,642
Wheeling & Lake Erie—			
Mileage	247	247	266
1st week June	$26,387	$17,094	$12,527
From Jan. 1	980,649	932,575	473,822
From July 1	1,336,932	1,220,427	.....
Oregon Imp., April—			
Gross earnings	281,501	254,776	326,544
Op. expenses	253,696	226,922	249,462
Net earnings	27,805	27,854	77,082
From Jan. 1—			
Gross earnings	1,030,855	1,004,221	1,188,931
Op. expenses	980,649	933,575	990,745
Net earnings	50,506	71,646	198,186
Dec. 1 to April 30—			
Gross earnings	1,271,182	1,281,417	1,469,908

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

VERMILYE & CO
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STREETS,
NEW YORK CITY,
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
Deposits received and Interest allowed on Balances.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET.
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

FINANCIAL.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Reorganization Certificates for PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONDON, May 22, 1896.

All holders of the above-described reorganization certificates are notified that the second instalment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds.
$2.50 per share on Stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds, being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the Plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on **JUNE 15, 1896,** and all holders of such bonds and stock are required to pay said instalment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates must be presented at the time of making such payment, so that same may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., Deposited Under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.

NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA, AND BERLIN, June 5, 1896.

Pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, notice is hereby given that the second instalment of

$3.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and
$5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,

on account of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on June 26, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates, or receipts, must be presented so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

Ohio Falls Car Manufacturing Co.
of Clarksville, Indiana.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds, dated Oct. 1st, 1892. The **Central Trust Company** of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article 4th of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of Twenty (20) bonds of the above referred to Company at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1,050.) per bond with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of Twenty-one thousand dollars ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the **Central Trust Company** in New-York City, at twelve o'clock noon on June 19, 1896.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

Central Pacific Railroad Co. FIRST MTGE. GOLD BONDS.

Office of the Central Pacific Railroad Co.

New-York, June 2, 1896.

This Company has made arrangements to extend its $3,383,000 First Mortgage Bonds, maturing July 1, 1896, so that the Principal thereof shall become payable in 1½ years from that date, viz.: On January 1, 1898, with interest meanwhile payable semi-annually January 1 and July 1 at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, Principal and Interest payable in United States Gold Coin.

The right is reserved to redeem the Bonds so extended at any time on paying to the Bondholders the par or face value of the Bonds and Interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum from July 1st, 1896, in United States gold coin, less such interest accrued subsequent to that date as may have been paid thereon before such redemption thereof.

The right of the Bondholders to avail themselves of such extension has been reserved to such holders as **PRIOR TO JUNE 20TH, 1896,** shall deposit their Bonds for that purpose with **MESSRS. SPEYER & CO., New-York,** or with **MESSRS. SPEYER BROTHERS, London,** or **MR. LAZ. SPEYER ELLISSEN, Frankfort on Main,** or **MESSRS. TEIXEIRA DE MATTOS BROTHERS, Amsterdam.**

The extended Bonds will be stamped to show the extension, and new Coupon Sheets will be annexed, representing future interest.

Copies of the Extension Agreement can be obtained at the Company's Office and at the office of the Bankers above mentioned.

The present extension is made to the date of maturity of the latest maturing Central Pacific First Mortgage Bonds, on or before which date the Company expects to arrange a long extension of the entire First Mortgage issue.

C. P. HUNTINGTON, Vice President.

Bondholders desiring to avail themselves of the privilege of extension referred to in the foregoing notice, are advised that, upon presentation at our office on or before June 20th, 1896, their Bonds will be stamped and new Coupon Sheets affixed, free of charge.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

Spokane and Palouse.

New-York, May 27th, 1896.

To the Bondholders of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company and the Holders of New-York Security and Trust Company Receipts therefor:

The undersigned Committee, after negotiation with the Northern Pacific Reorganization Managers, has arranged with the latter that, pursuant to the provisions of page 14 of the Plan of Reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad System, dated March 16, 1896, the bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company may participate in such reorganization, receiving for each $1,000 present bond, with all unpaid coupons attached—

$525 in cash on January 1, 1897.
$525 in the new 3 per cent. General Lien Bonds bearing interest from January 1, 1897.
$250 in the new Preferred Stock Trust Certificates of the reorganized Northern Pacific Railroad.

The present agreement with the Northern Pacific Railroad Receivers (whereby they pay a sum equal to interest at 5 per cent. per annum on the face of the present bonds), to continue to January 1, 1897, inclusive, but not thereafter, such payment to be made on July 1, 1896, and January 1, 1897.

Holders of bonds of the Spokane and Palouse Railroad Company, or of New-York Security and Trust Company receipts therefor, in order to participate in this arrangement, are notified to deposit their bonds or receipts with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, not later than June 15, obtaining in exchange therefor suitable Reorganization Certificates to be issued by them, entitling their holders to all the benefits of said arrangement.

Bonds or receipts not so deposited may, at the discretion of the Reorganization Managers, be excluded from the benefits of this arrangement.

The undersigned Committee is unanimously of the opinion that prompt acceptance of the foregoing proposition is for the best interests of all bondholders or receipt holders.

GEORGE R. SHELDON,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
R. B. DODSON,
EVANS R. DICK,
WILLIAM BLODGET, COMMITTEE.

TO HOLDERS OF BONDS, AND CERTIFICATES FOR BONDS, OF THE KANSAS CITY & OMAHA RAILROAD COMPANY,

deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement of June 18, 1894:

The proceedings for the foreclosure of the mortgage given to secure the above-named bonds having resulted in a decree for the sale of the property, and such sale having been set for the early part of July, 1896, the undersigned Committee have formulated a plan for the purchase of the property for the exclusive benefit of those bond or certificate holders who assent thereto and pay the assessment thereby prescribed. A copy of the circular embodying such plan can be obtained from the Central Trust Company of New-York, 54 Wall St., New-York City, where the assessment thereby provided is payable. **ONLY THOSE PAYING THE ASSESSMENT AND ASSENTING TO SUCH PLAN IN THE MANNER THEREIN PROVIDED ON OR BEFORE JUNE 20, 1896,** will be entitled to participate, except in the discretion of the committee and on payment of such penalty as it may fix. Holders of a large majority of bonds having already assented thereto, the success of the plan is assured. Those desiring to participate must act promptly.

New-York, June 1, 1896.

E. C. BENEDICT,
GEORGE WORMSER,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
THOMAS B. WILLIAMS,
S. L. PARRISH,
E. ELLERY ANDERSON, COMMITTEE.
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
F. K. PENDLETON,
Counsel.

KOUNTZE BROS.
BROADWAY AND CEDAR ST.
LETTERS of CREDIT

Oregon Improvement Company

5 % Consolidated Mortgage Bonds.

Holders of the above bonds dissatisfied with the plan of reorganization as presented by the Committee are requested to send their names to the undersigned, that steps may be taken for their mutual protection and advantage.

H. AMY & CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.

INDIANA BLOCK COAL RAILROAD.

In accordance with the terms of the Deed of Trust of the Indiana Block Coal Railroad Company, the following bonds have been drawn for account of the sinking fund, viz:

Nos. 76 and 77 for $1,000 each.
No. 124 for $500.

The principal and accrued interest of the above bonds will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York.

The interest on the above bonds will cease on and after July 1, 1896.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., Trustee.
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.
New-York, June 1, 1896.

The Bank of New-York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON RAILROAD COMPANY

First and Second Mtge. Extended 7 % Bonds.
Second Mortgage Extended 7 % Bonds.
Tennessee Lien 7 % Bonds.
Seven Per Cent. Consols.
General Mortgage 6 % Bonds.
Certificates of the Guaranty Trust Company,

of New-York, issued on the deposit of either of the several classes of bonds above named, under an agreement with a committee, composed of Adrian Iselin, Jr., and others.

Capital Stock.

The time for the holders of the above securities to deposit their securities or assent to the Plan and Agreement formulated by the undersigned, dated APRIL 27, 1896, is hereby further extended to the 20th day of June, 1896, after which date no securities will be received on deposit nor assents to the Plan and Agreement accepted, except upon the payment of such penalties as the committee may then impose. Copies of the Plan and Agreement (which is purely in the interest of the security holders) may be obtained from the Central Trust Company, the Depositary, or from the undersigned.

Dated New-York, June 1, 1896.

SIMON BORG,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
ALBERT S. ROE,
EMANUEL LEHMAN,
J. J. McCOMB,
JAMES A. BLAIR,
H. E. GARTH, Committee.
LEOPOLD WALLACH,
PATRICK CALHOUN, Counsel to the Committee

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. 5% BONDS OF 1925.

(LOAN OF 1885.)

In consequence of the appointment of receivers of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and with a view to the protection of the interests of the holders of the above-mentioned bonds, we invite holders of such bonds to deposit the same, with all coupons attached, at our office, on or before June 1, 1896, subject to an agreement dated April 10, 1896, between Speyer & Co. of New-York, Speyer Brothers of London, and the depositing bondholders. Copies of such agreement may be obtained on application at our office.

We will buy, on the terms of the agreement, the coupons and interest instalments maturing August 1, 1890, on deposited coupon or registered bonds, in case the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company should make default in paying the same when due.

Trust receipts will be given for bonds deposited, and such receipts will be exchangeable for engraved bearer certificates. Application will be made to the New-York and London Exchanges for the listing of these certificates.

Speyer & Co. and Speyer Brothers will make no charge against depositing bondholders for their services.

Speyer & Co.

Notice is hereby given that the time during which we will receive deposits of bonds under the above notice has been extended until July 1, 1896.

SPEYER & CO.,
30 BROAD STREET.

New-York, June 1st, 1896.

THE UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

Union Pacific Railway Company Equipment Trust Bonds and Coupons.

BOSTON, JUNE 8, 1896.

Pursuant to orders of the United States Circuit Court, the amount appertaining to the following described Bonds and Coupons, together with interest accrued thereon while payment has been in default, will be paid on and after Tuesday, June 9, 1896, on presentation of said bonds and coupons at the office of the **UNION TRUST COMPANY,** NO. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, or at the office of the undersigned, No. 92 Ames Building, Boston.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY EQUIPMENT TRUST 5S.

For each bond of Series B or Series C, due April 1, 1896, one thousand dollars and interest thereon, (nine dollars forty-four cents,) in all, one thousand and nine dollars forty-four cents.

For each coupon due April 1, 1896, from bonds of Series A, B, or C, twenty-five dollars and interest thereon, (twenty-four cents,) in all, twenty-five dollars twenty-four cents.

JAMES G. HARRIS,
TREASURER FOR THE RECEIVERS.

ANTHRACITE COAL.

Expert Griffith's estimate of unmined tonnage controlled by the various companies is as follows:

	Percentage of Allotm't 1896.	Percentage of Future Supply, Controlled.
Del., Lack. & West. R. R. Co.	13.35	6.55
Del. & Hudson Canal Co.	9.60	2.29
Erie & Wyoming Val. R. R. Co.	4.00	1.82
Erie R. R. Co.	4.00	.77
N. Y., Ont. & West. R'y Co.	3.10	.28
N. Y., Sus. & West. R. R. Co.	3.20	.54
Del., Sus. & Sch'kill R. R. Co.	3.50	1.28
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	11.40	6.24
Central R. R. of New-Jersey	11.70	17.50
Lehigh Valley R. R. Co.	15.65	16.87
Phila. & Reading R. R. Co.	20.50	42.25
Uncontrolled tonnage		3.71

Submitted in connection with this estimate are some important facts in regard to the anthracite coal industry that have never before appeared in print, and which are of vital interest to investors in coal properties.

See THE BOND RECORD for June. On all newsstands.

Manhattan Trust Co.,

NO. 10 WALL STREET.

CAPITAL $1,000,000

Authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Receiver, or Trustee, and is

A Legal Depository for Money.

Trustee of Mortgages of Corporations, and Transfer Agent and Registrar of Stocks and Bonds.

Interest Allowed on Deposits,

subject to cheque through New-York clearing-house

JOHN J. WATERBURY, President.
John Kean, Amos T. French, } Vice-Presidents.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W Pierson Hamilton, Treas.
Thos. L. Greene, Auditor.

Directors, 1896.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. V. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
Amos T. French,	James O. Sheldon,
John N. A. Griswold,	Samuel Thomas,
H. L. Higginson,	Edward Tuck,
W. P. Hamilton,	John I. Waterbury,
	R. T. Wilson.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

GEO. H. PRENTISS & CO.,
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK, June 4, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of George H. Prentiss & Co., has been dissolved by the death of Mr. William D. Prentiss.

The undersigned, surviving partners, beg to state that they have formed a new partnership, under the same firm name, and will continue the business at the same addresses.

GEO. H. PRENTISS,
WILLIAM W. WALSH,
HENRY N. CURTIS.

In Advertising A SUMMER HOTEL
the whole problem comes down to this:
Choosing your advertising medium is about as close as you can come to choosing your guests. There is not a Hotel man in this country who would not be glad to fill his Hotel with TIMES readers. And TIMES readers can only be reached by advertising in THE TIMES.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

UNSETTLED AND IRREGULAR MARKETS, WITH FAIR SPECULATION.

The West Was Lower and Foreign Houses Sold Freely—Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Easier—Provisions Dull and Lower—Cotton Was Active and Much Lower—Coffee Almost Neglected and Hardly Changed.

The grain markets were mostly influenced to weakness by the break at the West, while foreign houses were free sellers and local longs liquidated heavily, but the day's trading was much below Monday's and the feeling weak at the close. Provisions were also lower and without demand of importance. Cotton was active and declined rapidly under free realizing for local and outside account. Coffee was dull and hardly changed.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	22¾@ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	33 @ 33¼
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @ 3.55
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅝@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	8.25 @ 9.00
Lard, Western, steam	.. @ 4.40
Beef, family	8.50 @ 9.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	15 @ 15½
Sugar, granulated	5 1-16@ 5 3-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7	13¼@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	4 @ 7
Copper, lake	11.40 @11.75
Lead	3.00 @ ..

WHEAT—Contracts were again unsettled and irregular, but much less active, with prices at the close 2@2¼c lower, as influenced by the weak cables, free foreign selling, lower Western markets, and heavy local liquidation, with Bradstreet's reporting a decrease of only 1,854,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and an increase of 72,000 bushels afloat and in Europe....Spot was 2c lower and in light demand. Sales, 48,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, on private terms, free on board....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red at 81½c over July, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth at ¾c over July, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth at 61c over July, free on board, afloat....Clearances hence, 121,407 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 239,393 bushels; receipts, 196,100 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 245,273 bushels.

CORN—Contracts declined ¼@¾c with the West and on easier cables, with light speculative demand....Spot was ¼c lower and moderately active. Sales, 50,700 bushels, including, to shippers, 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white, on private terms; the trade bought 1,700 bushels steamer mixed at 33c elevator, 4,000 bushels do at 34c delivered, 1,000 bushels steamer yellow at 33¾c elevator, and 4,000 bushels do at 34¼c delivered....Receipts, 83,850 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 122,403 bushels....Clearances hence, 178,215 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 192,300 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without life and ¼c lower, with corn and the West....Spot were in fair export demand at generally unchanged prices.... Sales, 132,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 25c; No. 3 white at 23½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 25c, with 43,000 bushels for export, on private terms, free on board; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 22¾c, with 40,000 bushels for export, at 24½c, free on board; No. 3, 21¾c; rejected white, 21c; rejected mixed, 20c; No. 2 Chicago, 23½c; track mixed, 23@24c; 4,000 bushels; track white, 24½@28c for 25,000 bushels....Receipts, 408,300 bushels; exports, 233,808 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	..	.. @..	65¼
July	3,240,000	65¼@66¾	65¼
September	2,920,000	64¾@66¼	64¾
December	935,000	66¾@68	66¾
Total	7,095,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	..	.. @..	33½
July	65,000	34½@34¼	34½
September	155,000	35½@35¼	35½
October	20,000	35¾@..	35¾
Total	240,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	..	.. @..	22½
July	10,000	22¾@22¾	22¾

FLOUR—Demand less active and values generally steady. Sales, 26,400 bbls, including of City Mills 10,000 bbls patents and 6,800 bbls clears, at quotations; 8,000 bbls Winter straights at $3.20, 450 bbls patents at $3.80, 700 bbls No. 1 at $2.50, in sacks; 3,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.65@$4, and 750 bbls bakers' extra at $2.85@$2.95....Arrivals, 7,752 bbls and 23,425 sacks; exports, 1,210 bbls and 3,378 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 33,595 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Dull and steady at $2.50@$2.80.

RYE—State nominal at 44c; Western at 41½@42c, cost, freight, and insurance.

OATMEAL—More active and steady....We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.10@$3.60; ground, $2.80; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Dull and firm. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 55@67½c; middlings, 60¼@65c; sharps, 65@67c; rye feed, 60c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was unimportant trading, with an entirely nominal situation; prime yellow was at 25c as the trading price, although a sale of 100 bbls was made at 24¾c, subject to approval; also 200 bbls at 25½c. Crude, in barrels, was at 20c bid if strictly prime....LINSEED was in fair selling demand; quoted at 37c for American; 39c for boiled, and 52c for Calcutta....LARD OIL was dull; quoted at 43@45c for city.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, June 9.—Oil closed $1.13, the only quotation; Standard's price, $1.10.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a decline of 12½c per pork, 10@15 points for lard, and 12½ points for bacon, with dull speculation and through the lower range of prices for grain. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for to-day at 36,000 head.

LARD—Was on the downward move all through the day, and closed 10@15 points under Monday's figures, under the lower tendency of wheat and dull trading, with at the West June closing at 4.12½c nominal; July was at 4.17½@4.22½c, closing at 4.17½c; September at 4.30@4.37½c, closing at 4.30@4.32½c; October at 4.35@4.42½c, closing at 4.35c. Here there was a decline to 4.40c for cash, with a sale of 250 tcs at that to a refiner. September option closed at 4.60c nominal. City steam easy after sales of 500 tcs at 4.05@4.10c, closing offered at 4.05c, and bidding scarce over 4c; also 100 tcs, iron-bound packages, export, on private terms. Refined was dull; Continent at 4.70c; South American at 5.15c; Brazil, kegs, at 6.25c; compound at 4@4¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Exporters were slow buyers at easy prices, taking 200 bbls mess. The West was down 12½c and dull, with June closing at $7 nominal; July was at $7.02½@$7.10, closing at $7.05; September at $7.15@$7.25, closing at $7.20. ....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $8.25 @$8.50; for old and $8.75@$9 for new; family mess, $10@$10.50; short clear, $9@$10.50.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was little demand, but small lines were at firm prices; small sales of pickled shoulders at 4½c, and of pickled hams at 9¼@9¾c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, loose, 4c bid; do, boxed, 4¼c bid; 10-lb average, loose, 4½c; pickled hams, 9¼@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½c.

BACON—The trading in short ribs at the West was slack, with prices 12½ points, where June closed at 3.72½c, nominal; July was at 3.77½@3.85c, closing at 3.77½c asked; September at 3.92½@4c, closing at 3.92½c bid; October at 3.97½@4c, closing at 3.97½c, nominal.

BEEF—Shippers were slow buyers, while prices were steadily held. Quotations: Packet, $7@$8; do, in tierces, $10@$11; family, $8.50@$9; extra mess, in barrels, $6@$7; city extra India mess, in tierces, $11@$12.

BEEF HAMS—Had little attention, with an easy market; $14 was quoted at the West and $14.50 here.

HOGS—Were at about steady prices....Bacon at 4¾c, 180 lb at 4½c, 160 lb at 4¾c, 140 lb at 5¼c, 120 lb at 5½c....Receipts, 19,000 head; at West, 68,668 head; same time last year, 49,057 head. Chicago—Receipts, 20,000 head; slow; 5c lower; $2.90@$3.55. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,703 head; opened steady; closed easy; $2.85@$3.45. St. Louis—Receipts, 9,355 head; 5c lower; $2.90@ $3.30. Omaha—Receipts, 8,500 head; opened easy to shade lower; $2.90@$3.20. Kansas City—Receipts, 14,000 head; $2@$3.20. Indianapolis —Receipts, 11,000 head; steady; $3.25@$3.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,113 head; $3.10@$3.40.

TALLOW—There was an entirely nominal market. Bidding was unimportant, while the principal nominal rates were holding. For city 3¼c was a nominal price. Of country made sales of 80,000 pounds, in lots, at 3¼@3¾c, pkgs free; of grease stearine, sale of 100 tcs for export at 3¼c. There were 2,000 pkgs soap grease stearine sold in St. Louis for export on private terms.

STEARINE—For oleostearine a firm market on light offerings, with sales of 100,000 lb city at 4¼c, to a local lard refiner. For lard stearine a quiet market; Western nominal at 5c. In oleo oil sales of 600 tcs at Rotterdam at 32@35 florins for best brand.

COFFEE.

Contracts were almost neglected, and closed unchanged to 5 points up, without special features....Havre was unchanged to ¼f down, and Hamburg ¼ pfennig down, to ¼ pfennig up....Spot Rio unchanged, and dull at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 1,500 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—August, 500 bags at 10.95c; September, 250 bags at 10.85c; total, 750 bags. Between Call and Close—June, 500 bags at 11.95c; July, 250 bags at 11.55c; September, 500 bags at 10.90c; total, 1,250 bags; total for day, 2,000 bags....Closing prices: January, 9.95@ 10.05c; February, 9.80@9.85c; March, 9.85@9.90c; April, 9.80@9.90c; May, 9.80@9.85c; June, 11.90@ 12c; July, 11.50@11.60c; August, 11@11.05c; September, 10.60@10.70c; October, 10.30@10.35c; November, 10.15@10.25c; December, 10.05@10.15c.

COTTON.

Contracts were active and unsettled, closing steady at a decline of 13@20 points, due to free local realizing and outside selling orders, while crop reports were good, and Liverpool 2½@3 points lower....Spot was dull and ⅛c lower; sales, 94 bales, to spinners....Middling Gulf, 7¼c; middling uplands, 7⅛c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
June	7.50@7.31	7.45	7.30	2,700
July	7.50@7.31	7.42	7.30	6,800
August	7.28@7.29	7.45	7.27	74,500
September	6.70@6.71	6.89	6.71	18,200
October	6.71@6.72	6.84	6.71	44,700
November	6.68@6.69	6.80	6.68	23,100
December	6.70@6.71	6.82	6.70	38,700
January	6.74@6.75	6.85	6.74	24,400
February	6.78@6.80	6.84	6.80	1,700
March	6.83@6.84	6.89	6.83	3,200
Total				238,000

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 2,566 bales, against 2,942 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for the week: Beans, 2,001 bbls; peas, 835 bbls. Exports: Beans, 500 bbls; peas, 325 bbls. The market has ruled exceedingly dull all the week, and there has been a continuous decline. The wants of home trade have been exceedingly light, and there have been very few orders from ports that have recently been taking our beans. After accumulating some stock, sellers determined to seek new outlets, and have made concessions in price in the effort to do business. The result is that marrow have fallen to $1.20, at which the best marks are now offered quite freely. In some directions it looked as if even less might be accepted to-day. Medium have fallen to $1, and are slow at that, and pea are moving out slowly on about the same basis. White kidney have held up pretty well, but there has been dull trading. Only a few red kidney have been moved this week, and the market has developed a slightly easier tone; no sales have been reported to shippers below $1.10, free on board, but that figure could now probably be shaded a little. Jobbers have bought some fine goods at $1.05. Very little inquiry for turtle soup. Yellow eye steady, with some call for strictly choice stock. Lima have only a moderate jobbing demand. Foreign beans rather firmly held, owing to the fact that further lots have been taken for shipment to Europe. Not much interest in green peas, and the feeling is easy. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.20; do, medium, $1; do, pea, $1; do, white kidney, $1.30@$1.35; do, red kidney, $1.05@$1.10; do, turtle soup, $1.20@$1.25; do, yellow eye, $1.25; do, lima, California, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign pea, old, 80@ 85c; do foreign medium, old, 75@85c; green peas, bbls, 75@77½c; do, bags, 70c; do, Scotch, bbls, 77½@80c; do, bags, 72½c.

BUTTER—Free receipts; fancy, fair demand; steady....Western creamery, 11½@15½c; extra, 15½c; State creamery, 11@15½c; State dairy, 10@ 15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12c; do, factory, 8@11c.

CHEESE—Fair demand; steady....State, large, full cream, new, 6½@7c; small, do, new, 4@7c; part skims, new, 2@4½c; full skims, 1½@2c.

EGGS—Freely offered; quiet....State, 13c; Western, 12@12½c; do, case, $2@$3.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week about 500 bbls. The few lots of fancy apples received during the week were placed at extreme prices; stock is now practically all forward, and we omit quotations. Receipts of Southern peaches have increased quite rapidly, but the varieties are generally undesirable and lacking keeping quality, necessitating forced sales; much of the supply lately received has been in very poor condition on arrival. Prices have steadily declined and close much lower and very irregular, a good many lots being too poor to bring expenses. Fancy fruit of desirable kinds would sell well, but it is too early to expect such, as most of the very best Japanese varieties bring fair prices. Cherries are not very plenty; when of good size and quality they meet a fair demand, but medium and small cherries or light colored fruit are very dull. Southern Wild Goose plums sell fairly well as quoted. Strawberries have been selling well as a rule and at fairly satisfactory prices, but at the close the supply is mostly in poor condition and dragging heavily at low and unsatisfactory figures; a few of the finest lots in at the close from Jersey are reaching 8@10c, but the bulk of the supply is selling lower. We see a few extra fancy Hilton and Irvington berries of special varieties and large size, which have been selling at very extreme prices, but the usual qualities from these stations are now ranging at 10@12c, with some pretty fair goods at 7@8c. North Carolina blackberries have declined somewhat, but close steady for fancy fruit, although many are soft and poor, for which very low prices have to be accepted. North Carolina huckleberries have not been in large supply and have sold pretty well as a rule, but they close dull and weaker. Southern muskmelons show very irregular quality and are generally inferior; choice would sell readily. Four cars of watermelons arrived Monday, of which sales have been made in range of $18@$45 per hundred. There are 2 cars in to-day, and a liberal supply expected to-morrow, and the tendency of prices is downward. We quote: Peaches, Florida, small and inferior, $1 @$3.50; do, Georgia, sound, $1.50@$2.50; do, unsound, 50c@$1; do, South Carolina, $1.25@$2; do, per flat case, 75c@$1; do, North Carolina, per carrier $1.25@$2; plums, Southern, 50c@$1 per case, per 6-till carrier, $2.25@$2.50; do, per case, $1@ $1.25; cherries, extra large, dark, fancy, per lb, 10@12c; do, medium size, dark, 6@9c; do, medium size, light, 6@7c; do, small and inferior, 3@ 5c; strawberries, up river, per quart, 8@11c; Hilton and Irvington, usual varieties, 8@15c; Jersey large varieties, choice, 8@10c; do, small and soft, 4@6c; Maryland and Delaware, large, sound, 7@9c; do, small and common, 4@6c; blackberries, North Carolina, cultivated, fancy, per quart, 10@12c; do, poor to fair, 5@9c; do, small varieties, 5@8c; huckleberries, North Carolina, per quart, 8@12c; gooseberries, green, per quart, 5@6c; muskmelons, Charleston, per bushel basket, $1@$2; do, Florida, per half-barrel basket, $1@$3; watermelons, choice, large, per 100, $30@ $40; do, small to medium, $18@$25. DRIED—Receipts for week, 7,645 pkgs. Exports, 10,845 pkgs. Most of the shipments abroad were of previous purchases and do not represent the week's business. Arrivals of evaporated apples have been very light, and, with comparatively small stocks in store, the market has maintained a firm position, although the inquiry has not been large either from exporters or home jobbers. Our quotations fairly cover current sales of prime to fancy grades. Lower grades, especially wet or unsound fruit, have no settled value. Holders are anxious to dispose of these and would accept almost any reasonable bid. There has been further considerable improvement in sun-dried apples, not so much, perhaps, in sliced as in coarse cut, which have been sought for by export trade. Sales of both State and Western heavy packed quarters are reported at 3½c, and there is now a disposition to pay more money for some of the favorite packings. Scarcely enough chops moving to establish reliable quotations. Cores and skins steady but quiet. Peaches are moving out very slowly. Late advices indicate damage to the crop and the prospect that but few will be dried makes firm holding of the old stock; small jobbing sales are reported at 9½@10c. Raspberries have further declined; stocks are light and would be cleaned up closer. Huckleberries firm. Other small fruits quiet and steady. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¼@6½c; do, prime to choice, 5@5½c; do, common to fair, 5@4¾c; do, sun-dried, sliced, Southern, 2@3½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 2@2½c; do, Southwestern, 2½@3c; do, State and Western, 2½@3½c; chops, 2¼@3½c; cores and skins, 2@ 2¼c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 1¾@2c; raspberries, evaporated, 16¾@ 17½c; cherries, 5½@9½c; blackberries, 5½@5½c; huckleberries, 5½c; plums, State, 5c; do, Southern, 4½c; apricots, 8@11c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@14c; do, unpeeled, 3½@5½c; prunes, 3½@6½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Receipts for the week have been 25 cars Western, 5 cars Southern, and 2 cars of local express stock. Under advices of heavy shipments and a dull trade, fowls fell on Monday to 8½c, and that has been full since then. Spring chickens steadily increasing in supply, and, with demand moderate, prices have gradually declined, market closing weak and outside figures extreme. Roosters slow. Turkeys very weak. Ducks and geese about the same. Pigeons declined 5c to-day. We quote: Spring chickens, Western and local, per lb, 14@ 16c; do, Southern, 12@14c; fowls, per lb, 8½c; roosters, per lb, 4½@5c; turkeys, per lb, 8@8½c; ducks, per pair, 60@75c; geese, per pair, 50c@ $1; pigeons, old, per pair, 35c; do, young, 20@ 25c. DRESSED—Receipts for the week, 5,883 pkgs. There was little variation in the price of fowls from Wednesday until Saturday of last week. Holders generally asked 9c for selected small dry-picked, and obtained that

ers: January and February delivery, 3 41-64@3 42-64d, sellers; February and March delivery, 3 42-64@3 43-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 3 43-64@3 44-64d, buyers.

ANTWERP, June 9.—There was a good attendance of buyers at the wool sales to-day, at which 2,700 bales were offered. The demand was not very active. Cross-breds sold with fair spirit at the same rates. Merinos showed a decline of 5c per kilo. The sales were: Buenos Ayres, 953 bales at 625@765f per 100 kilos; Montevideo, 143 bales at 56@155f per 100 kilos.

LONDON, June 9—5 P. M.—Produce—Spirits of turpentine, 29s 3d@29s 4½d per cwt. Sugar, 12s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test and 10s@10s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—June, 10s 9d; August, 11s 3d.

ANTWERP, June 9.—Petroleum, 16f 30c, paid and sellers, for American.

HAVANA, June 9.—Sugar quiet and steady; exchange dull.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 9.—Cotton easy; good middling, 7 3-16c; middling, 7c; low middling, 6 13-16c; good ordinary, 6 5-16c; net receipts, 1,004 bales; gross receipts, 1,184 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,839 bales; sales, 3,250 bales; stock, 94,617 bales.

SAVANNAH, June 9.—Cotton dull; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 7 1-16c; good ordinary, 6 13-16c; net and gross receipts, 293 bales; exports, coastwise, 136 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 12,387 bales.

GALVESTON, June 9.—Cotton quiet; middling, 7¼c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6¼c; net and gross receipts, 1,184 bales; sales, 837 bales; spinners, 99 bales; stock, 16,012 bales.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

Dealings in Bleecker and Crosby Streets Property—Auction Sales.

Mr. John R. Foley is reported to have sold 105 Bleecker Street, at the northeast corner of Greene Street, at a price approximating $100,000. The property is an old building on a lot 25 by 125.

Mr. W. G. Hoople has sold to Pincus Loewenfeld 55 Crosby Street, five-story front and five-story rear brick tenements, 25 by 100.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. William M. Ryan sold to Nicholson & Co. of 150 Broadway, at $11,950, the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 51 Laight Street, south side, 118.9 feet west of Hudson Street, 18.9 by 76.

Mr. M. Phoenix Ingraham sold in partition to John C. Schoenberger, at $11,750, the three-story and basement brick house, 218 West Thirty-first Street, south side, 253.10 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 21.4 by 98.9.

Mr. Richard V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, to Charles N. Morgan, referee, the plaintiffs, Douglas Robinson and others, the lot on One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street, north side, 70 feet west of Wadsworth Avenue, 25 by 61.0¾ by 25 by 61.0⅝.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, to Abraham Rosenblum, for $8,500, the five-story brick tenement, 96 Monroe Street, southwest corner of Pelham Street, 36 by 44.11 by 47.7 by irregular.

The following sales of real estate at auction are set down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 278 Spring Street, south side, 167.6¾ feet east of Hudson Street, 17 by 87.8½ by 18.1¾ by 88.2, three-story brick building with store. Due on judgment, $7,000.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Forbes J. Hennessy, referee, 1528 Second Avenue, east side, 76.7½ feet north of Seventy-ninth Street, 25.6½ by 100, four-story brick and brownstone apartment house and store. Due on judgment, $15,772.92.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, James Kearney, referee, 746 Sixth Street, south side, 155 feet west of Avenue D, 22 by 97, three-story brick and brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $1,427.58.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Noah Davis, referee, 305 West One Hundred and Eleventh Street, north side, 125 feet west of Eighth Avenue, 33.4 by 100.11, five-story brick and brownstone front. Due on judgment, $5,922.23.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, George W. Elsis, referee, 56 Front Street, northwest corner of Cuyler's Alley, 18.7 by 84.7, four-story brick tenement with stores. Due on judgment, $27,080.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas T. C. Crain, referee, 437 West Fifty-second Street, north side, 475 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, five-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $8,813.57.

By B. L. Kennelly, auction sale, plot of forty-four lots on Riverdale and Valentine Avenues, South Yonkers, lots varying from 25 by 110 to 25 by 130 each.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By Richard V. Harnett & Co., partition sale, 317 East Houston Street, southwest corner of Attorney Street, 20 by 54, four-story and basement brick tenement with stores; also 366 West Fifty-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 100.5, two-story frame building and lot.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Nos. 22 and 24 North William Street, and 225 William Street, for an eight-story brick factory and lofts, by William Mayer of 116 East Seventy-third Street, owner; cost, $100,000.

No. 78 Fifth Avenue, for a ten-story brick store and lofts, by Joseph B. Bloomingdale of 361 East Sixty-seventh Street, owner; cost, $125,000.

St. Lawrence Avenue, west side, 206 feet south of West Farms Road, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Charles Knauf of Van Nest, owner; cost, $2,700.

Nos. 27 and 29 West Thirty-first Street, for a seven-story brick store and lofts, by William C. Adams of 200 West End Avenue, owner; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, southeast corner of Trinity Avenue, for a three-story frame tenement, by Charles Pfeiffer of 819 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $5,000.

Bronx Terrace, west side, 100 feet north of Fifth Street, William's Bridge, for a one-story brick factory, by the William's Bridge Gas and Electric Light Company; cost, $8,000.

Greene Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Fifth Street, Westchester, for eight three-story frame dwellings, by Michael J. Hogan of 391 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner; cost, $24,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 375 feet east of Lenox Avenue, for a two-story brick hotel, by Francis J. Schnugg of 1 East Ninety-fourth Street, owner; cost, $8,000.

Second and Third Avenues, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth Streets—block—by Third Avenue Railroad Company, owner, alterations to a two-story and basement brick and stone power house and depot; cost, $4,000.

Nos. 406 and 408 East Forty-eighth Street, by Lizzie Goerlitz of 352 East Fifty-fifth Street, owner, alterations to a two-story brick stable; cost, $2,500.

No. 235 Willis Avenue, by Marie Eichler of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue, owner, alterations to a five-story brick hotel; cost, $250.

No. 555 Second Avenue, by Henry Schumacher of 381 Eighth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick tenement and store; cost, $1,200.

No. 87 West Nine Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, by Carl R. Eberth of 87 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $300.

No. 546 Eleventh Avenue, by Charles Brand, owner, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $1,600.

Sixth Avenue and Thirty-first Street, southwest corner, by J. S. and A. Mosier of 55 East Seventy-sixth Street, owners, alterations to a four-story brick store and office; cost, $2,500.

No. 319 Fifth Avenue, northeast corner of Thirty-second Street, by the Knickerbocker Club, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick and stone clubhouse; cost, $1,000.

No. 46 Cliff Street, by Martha R. Pope, owner, alterations to a four-story brick warehouse; cost, $1,800.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, June 9.

WALES AV, e s, 50 ft e of Crane St, 48x80; Martin Fuselehr and wife to Anna C. Fedder $1,900

LOT 325, map of Section B, Vyse estate; Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company to W. E. Holmgren 100

JEROME AV, w s, 150 ft n of Gerard Av, 25x200; Edward P. Schell and others, executors, to E. F. Gannon 3,500

DECATUR AV, w s, 275 ft s of Scott Av, 50x110; Marcus Nathan and wife to Joseph H. Jones 2,600

60TH ST, 25 to 33; Henry F. Cook and wife to George F. Johnson 100

185TH ST, or, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; William J. Brown to Francis Crawford 1

117TH ST, n s, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Charles H. Hubbert to W. J. Brown 100

123D ST, s s, 80 ft w of 7th Av, 16x100.11; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to Luke Kouwenhoven 11,500

7TH AV, w s, 74.11 ft s of 130th St, 25x75; the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company to Rosanna Varley 26,500

121ST ST, 260 East; Edwin T. Greenfield and wife to Harriet Johnson 10,000

209TH ST, n e s, 125 ft n w of Columbus Av, 25x99.11; Andrew J. McCormick and wife to William R. Brownell 1

EDGECOMBE ROAD, e s, 432.7 ft n of 162d St, 50x124.6; William Thompson and wife to John McCallum and another 1

EDGECOMBE ROAD, e s, 432.7 ft n of 162d St, 50x124.6; Nathan Hobart and others to William Thompson 1

CLINTON ST, e s, Lot 8, map of subdivision of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 20.1x71.11x10.11x71.11; Wolf Bloom and wife to Betsey Goldstein 1

GREAT JONES ST, 46; Edmund Coffin and wife to Thomas L. Keogh 10

8TH ST, n s, 189.6 ft e of Avenue B, 24.9x66.5x25.1x52.7; Thomas H. Schultheis and wife to John C. Mayforth 4,750

WILLETT ST, 93; Bernard Schaaf and others, by guardian, to Leopold Kaufman 3,050

SAME PROPERTY; Leopold Kaufman and wife to Harris Kaplan 24,000

SAME PROPERTY; Adam J. Schaaf and others to Leopold Kaufman 19,167

28TH ST, n s, 303.1 ft e of 4th Av, 21.10x98.9; Josephine F. Newlin to Jane Daly 1

87TH ST, 327 West; Helena W. Dillingham and others to Frank A. Dillingham.

4TH ST, n s, 179.10 ft w of Lexington Av, 16.10x100.5; Maria Madden to Richard Madden 1

1ST ST, n s, 170 ft e of 2d Av, 20x98.9; Stephen L. Hanlon to Mary E. Hanlon 1,000

2D AV, e s, 60.6 ft n of 50th St, 20x70; Augusta Seebach and others to Frederick Stobbe 1

SUTTON PLACE, 2; Jonas Weil and others to Sophia Kuppenheimer and another.

125TH ST, n s, 105 ft e of 3d Av, 50x99.11; Louisa A. Richardson to Sarah E. Cooke 1

26TH ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Fanny Lockwood to D. Lucile Lockwood 1

34TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, 45x100; same to same 1

CENTRE ST, s s, 70 ft n of Lebanon St, 16.8x100; William J. Lee and wife to the Mercantile Co-operative Bank of New-York 3,300

117TH ST, 405 and 407 West; Carrie S. Kennedy and husband to Frederic A. Cauchois 10

Lot 131, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights; Ephraim B. Levy to Annabel Berry 1,440

LOTS 271, 272, and 273, same map; same to Mary A. Scott 2,250

BEAVER ST, 45; Norman T. M. Melliss, as assignee, to William Pinkus 1

6TH AV, s e corner of 40th St, 59.6x100; George A. Stimpson and wife to John B. Cole 2

SAME PROPERTY; Hyman Israel and wife to George A. Stimpson 1

66TH ST, 153 to 157 West; John B. Cole and wife to Hyman Israel 2

65TH ST, 152 West; Henry L. Sprague to John R. Simmons 10

110TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.10; William F. Meehan to Margaretha Scharmann 7,100

ARTHUR AV, w s, Lot 91, map of Powell Farm, 24th Ward, 50x124; Joseline Poggi to Ferdinand Baumann and wife.

32D ST, n s, 216.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8x98.9; John H. McGinn to Peter Malone.

104TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; William H. Hall and wife to Helen Schlang 1

104TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 25x100.11; William H. Hall and wife to Julius Fleischman and another 1

124TH ST, 344 East; Joseph to Annie Stern 1

ST. NICHOLAS AV, w s, extends from 151st to 152d St; Henrietta J. Cashman and another to Townsend Wandell, as executor 1

99TH ST, 300 West; Mary G. Chamberlain to Adele R. Seymann 1

AMSTERDAM AV, s w corner of 106th St, 25.3x99.5; Charles Schilo to Henry Malbrunn 38,500

172D ST, n s, 95 ft e of Audubon Av, 50x94.6; John R. Vandervoort to Simon Gompers 2,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 50 ft s of 173d St, 25x100; John R. Vandervoort to Henry Winnick 3,000

AUDUBON AV, e s, 94.6 ft n of 172d St, 50x95; John R. Vandervoort to Isaac Pehnamacoor 2,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 25 ft s of 173d St, 25x100; same to Moses Coronel 3,000

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 75 ft s of 173d St, 25x100; same to Alexander Gompers.

WESTCHESTER AV, s s, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 25x165.11x35.1x119.7; Garretta H. Rebone to Alice M. Holland 1

INWOOD AV, e s, 250 ft s of Wolf Place, 50x130; Charles H. Murray, referee, to Sarah H. Purser 4,500

SAME PROPERTY; Sarah H. Purser to John Lanzer 4,500

TERRACE VIEW AV, s s, 109.11 ft w of Jansen Av, 101.11 x irregular; Adelaide A. Yeandle to John F. Clark 6,500

CONCORD ST, w s, Lots 27 and 28, map of 93 Lots, map of the Village of South Mount Vernon; Pauline Dalber to Ellen Mohan 1

CONCORD ST, w s, Lots 27 and 28, map of same; Ellen Mohan to Henry Ratpen.. 8,250

Recorded Leases.

CARDINALE GIOVANNI, to Rocco Cannadel; 313 East 104th St, store, 5 years.. $120

DIVERS, Agnes, to James McCurry; w s of Broadway, between 130th and 131st Sts, store, 4 years 616

FISCHER, Jacob G., to Hermann Ringen, store, &c.; 570 Amsterdam Av, 3 years $1,200, 1,400

KELLY, Mary J., to Louis Kahn; basement, 336 6th Av, 2 11-12 years.. $440, 600

NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to Merchant's Club; twelfth story of New-York Life Insurance Building, 15 years 7,776

SHELIG, Jacob, to Frank Tracy; 1,420 Amsterdam Av, 5 years $900, 1,200

WEED, Louise C., to H. A. Mitnacht; frame house, West 143d St and Boulevard, 5 years, &c 1,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BOURKE, Margaret, to American Co-operative Savings and Loan Association; e of 8th Av, 26.5 ft s of Home St, installments $1,500

BROWNELL, William B., to Andrew J. Cornick; n e s of 209th St, 125 ft n w of Columbus Av, 5 years 675

BROWN, William J., to Charles H. Haubert; s s of 118th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 12,000

SAME to same; n s of 117th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 14,000

COOK, Henry F., and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 35 to 39 West 69th St, 1 year 87,000

SAME to same; 33 West 69th St, 2 years.. 31,000

SAME to David E. Oppenheimer; n s of 69th St, 300 ft w of Central Park West, 2 years 14,000

CLAVERD, Francis, to William J. Brown; s s of 118th St, 325 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 3,000

CLARK, John F., to William D. Smith; s s of Terrace View Av, 110 ft w of Jansen Av, 4 years 3,750

SAME to Daniel E. Seybel; same property, installments 1,250

CRAMER, Frederick, and wife to Frederick Kastens and wife and Daniel K. De Beixedon; n s of 68th St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 20,000

COSTELLO, Mary A., to John F. Stevens; 4 and 6 Jerome Av, 75 ft n of Potter Place, 3 months 6,000

COUCHOIS, Frederic A., to Carrie S. Kennedy; 405 and 435 West 117th St, installments 8,500

DONOHUE, Patrick, and wife to Judson S. Todd; n s of Westchester Av, 51 ft n of Eagle Av, 1 year 20,000

DUNN, Margaret, to Henry E. Stevens, Jr.; n s of 147th St, 583.4 ft w of Brooke Av, 7 months 3,000

ERDENBRECHER, Mary L., to the Irving Savings Institution; n w s of 3d Av, 23.6 ft n e of 144th St, 1 year 12,000

EAGAN, Peter, to Harriet Carroll; n s of 7th St, 99 ft e of 4th Av 7,000

ETTINGER, Raphael, to trustees of Frederick H. Grosz, deceased; 1,451 Lexington Av, 3 years 4,500

SAME to Chauncey Gambrill; same property, 3 years 5,500

FRIEDLIEB, Lucy A., and others to Jeremiah E. Tracy; w s of 6th Av, 74.1 ft s of 38th St, 3 years 20,000

FLEISCHMAN, Julius and Julia, to William H. Hall; n s of 114th St, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 16,000

FRANKE, Charles and Otilie, to Sarah Dahlman; 12 West 122d St, 3 years 16,000

FORRY, Angela, to Ephraim B. Levy; Lot 131, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 3 years 864

GANNON, Ellen T., to executors of Josephine Peyton, deceased; w s of Jerome St, 150 ft s of Gerard Av, installments 3,000

GENTZLINGER, Henry, and George Bruns, trustees to the New-Jersey Agency Company; s e s of Avenue B, 23.8 ft n e of 10th St, 5 years 12,000

HOLMGREN, Wilhelmina E., to Josephine Mary, wife of Leagfellow St, Lot 325, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate, 3 years 3,000

HOLMGREN, Wilhelmina E., to Twenty-third Ward Land Improvement Company; e s of Longfellow St, Lot 325, amended map of Section B, Vyse estate, installments 750

HOWARD, Elizabeth S., to Georgeanna Kropf; 337 East Av, 13 months 600

HAVEN, John, to Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; n w corner of Boulevard and road from King's Bridge to Road to Hudson River Railroad at Fort Washington, 1 year 15,000

HARPER, Elizabeth F., to Loomis L. White, trustee of G. A. Worth; 83 Carmine St, 3 years 20,000

HERBST, Louis H., and wife to George A. Archer; s s of 111th St, 52.6 ft e of 4th Av, 3 years 4,000

HOLLAND, Alice M., to Caroline Knox; s s of Westchester Av, 228 ft e of Bergen Av, 1 year 2,000

JONES, Joseph H., to Marcus Nathan; w s of Decatur Av, 275 ft s of Scott Av, 4 months 3,600

KAUFMANN, Leopold, to Laura A. Delano; 86 Willett St, 5 years 18,000

SAME to Henry De F. Weekes; same property, 5 years 2,000

KENNEDY, James, and wife, to Stephen Duncan; w s of Anthony Av, 125 ft n of Gray St, 8 years 5,000

KEOGH, Thomas W., and wife to Edmund Coffin; 46 Great Jones St, 9 months.. 8,000

KYLE, Sarah, and others to John C. Rodgers and Edward J. Farrell; n s of Croton Aqueduct land at intersection with Harlem River at High Bridge, 2 years. 2,500

LIVINGSTON, James, and wife to Joseph Hamerschlag; s s of 77th St, 394.6 ft w of Columbus Av, Building Loan 45,000

LANZER, John, to Sarah H. Purser; s s of Inwood Av, 250 ft s of Wolf Place, 8 years 5,500

MAN, Moses, and wife to Elizabeth Hayes; 94 East 9th St, 3 years 1,500

MAYFORTH, John C., to Dry Dock Savings Institution; n s of 8th St, 189.6 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year 5,500

SAME to Philipp Ottmann; same property, 3 years 2,000

MUHRFELD, Frank, and wife to Oliver Peck; s e corner of 6th St and 2d Av, Wakefield, secures note 2,000

MALONE, Peter, to John H. McGinn; n s of 32d St, 216.8 ft w of 8th Av, 4 years.. 2,000

SCOTT, Mary A., to Ephraim B. Levy; Lots 271, 272, and 275, map of Undercliff Terrace, Morris Heights, 3 years.. 1,350

STIMPSON, George A., to Hyman Israel; s e corner of 6th Av and 40th St, 1 year. 73,000

PINKUS, William, to Norman T. M. Melliss, as assignee; 45 Beaver St, demand.. 50,000

WIGHTMAN, Elizabeth and Richard, to Elizabeth W. Burke; 305 and 307 West 50th St, 8½ years, (two mortgages)..... 20,000

WHITE, Edward E., to David Quigley; n s of 145th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, demand 900

ODELL, Mary J., to Nancy L. and Mary E. Blodgett; 75 West 55th St, 3 years.... 37,000

OLIVER, Mary F., and Hattie A. Campbell to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 332 East 124th St, 2 years 5,000

PFENNING, Arnold, and wife to Adam Epple; 72 Charles St, 2 years 5,000

RUNK, Abby, to Ephraim C. Gates; s e s of Webster Av, 75 ft n e of Mosholu Parkway, 1 year 500

RATJEN, Henry, and wife to Ella T. Townsend; w s of Concord St, Lot 27, map of South Mount Vernon, 3 years.... 2,200

SAME to William F. Lawrence and another; w s of Concord St, 100 ft s of Kossuth Av, 3 months 700

SAME to Ellen Mohan; w s of Concord St, Lot 28, map of South Mount Vernon, 1 year 500

RUNK, Abby, to United States Savings Bank; s e s of Webster Av, 75 ft n e of Mosholu Parkway, 1 year 1,500

SIMPSON, Sarah H. J., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; w s of Lexington Av, 80.5 ft n of 69th St, 5 years 15,000

SCHILANG, Helen, to William H. Hall and Julius Fleischmann; n s of 104th St, 70 ft e of Madison Av, (two mortgages,) 3 years 19,000

SCHARMANN, Margaretha, to William F. Meehan; s s of 110th St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 2,100

VARLEY, Rosanna, to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; w s of 7th Av, 74.11 ft s of 130th St, 3 years 21,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

BURNS, Dennis, to Kate Sheehy $9,000

LYONS, Jacob H., executor, &c., of Benjamin Abrahams, to Rachel King 1

LLOYD, Robert S., to Harlem Savings Bank 4,000

LEVY, Ephraim B., to Otto Schullinger.. 1,000

McGINN, John H., to Frederick J. Middlebrook 1,800

MORTON, Sarah M., to Catherine Bolger, executrix of Thomas Bolger 10,229

OPPENHEIMER, Sarah J., to David E. Oppenheimer 1

ROCHE, Claude, to Margaret Voute, (2).. 2

PIRSSON, Sarah J., to John W. Pirsson.

COTES, Therese, to German American Real Estate Title Guarantee Company.. 17,200

GREENFIELD, Edwin T., to Ella C. Vanderbogert, guardian 2,000

GANNON, Ella F., to Sarah J. Burby.... 550

HAUBERT, Charles H., to Jared W. Bell.

HOE, William A. and George E., trustees, &c., to John M. Hoe 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to Sophie Hellman 11,500

SAME to Ashley A. Froude 6,000

WINSLOW, Edward, to Emily L. Ford... 1

Lis Pendens.

ORCHARD ST, e s, 75 ft n of Hester St, 25.3x87.6x25x87.6; also, 6th Av, n w corner of 45th St, 25.4x58; Bella Geisse and others against Nathaniel R. Bunce and others, (action to recover possession.)

114TH ST, 347 East; Louis Aaron against Patrick Connolly, (specific performance.)

GREENWICH ST, 403; Agnes M. Strebelgh and another, executrix, &c., against Marion V. Burke and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

ROSE ST, 32; Melanie A. D. Kapff against George H. T. Shrader, (action to set aside deed.)

MACDOUGAL and 4th Sts, s w corner, 34x86; Henry A. Bogert, trustee, against Martin Disken and others, (foreclosure of mortgages, two.)

FULTON ST, s w corner of Water St, extends n w 100 ft to Pearl St x75.6x s e irregular to Water St x85.6, ¼ part; also, ¼ part of 258 Pearl St; 17th St, s s, 241.1 ft e of Irving Place, 25x92, all title, and property in Brooklyn and Putnam County; Marmaduke Tilden against Annie C. Haeger and others, (action to declare judgment a lien.)

CENTRE ST, 9; Frank Wiley, 223 and 224; Walter Cutting, executor, &c., against John S. Robinson and another, (specific performance.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

116TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of 7th Av, 225x100.11; James F. Fitzpatrick against William W. Taylor, owner and contractor $508

102D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 99x100; Elmer Wood against Andrew Galbraith, as assignee for Harry Brown, owner and contractor 81

137TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Lenox Av, 125x100; John Kingston against Rosa Wiederman, owner; Michael Carney, contractor 190

ST. NICHOLAS AV and 150th St, s w corner, 91.1x76.10; Peter Egan against Annie C. Doyle, owner; Andrew T. Doyle, contractor 211

133D ST, 502 West; Thomas Dixon against Isaac Goodman, owner and contractor 150

SAME PROPERTY; MacSorley Steam Heating and Supply Company against same, owner and contractor 7

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...4:28|Sun sets...7:30|Moon rises...3:24

HIGH WATER JUNE 10.

Sandy Hook	Governors Island.	Hell Gate
6:38 A. M.	7:00 A. M.	8:49 A. M.
6:50 P. M.	7:15 P. M.	9:04 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) JUNE 10.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Alamo	Galveston	June 2
City of Washington	Havana	June 6
Flaxman	St. Lucia	June 2
Havel	Havana	June 2
Hevelius	St. Lucia	June 3
Hohenstauffen	Bremen	May 28
St. Enoch	London	May 26
Teutonic	Liverpool	June 3

THURSDAY, JUNE 11.

Algonquin	Jacksonville	June 8
Allianca	Colon	June 4
Gleniochy	Gibraltar	May 27
Thingvalla	Christiansand	May 29
Werkendam	Rotterdam	May 30

FRIDAY, JUNE 12.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg	June 4
Campania	Liverpool	June 4
Kansas City	Savannah	June 9
Massapequa	Gibraltar	May 30
Palatia	Hamburg	May 31
New-York	Southampton	June 6

SATURDAY, JUNE 13.

Albano	Hamburg	May 27
Exeter City	Swansea	May 30
La Gascogne	Havre	June 6
Mab	Hamburg	May 30
Ningchow	Nagasaki	May 16
Orinoco	Bermuda	June 11

SUNDAY, JUNE 14.

Furnessia	Glasgow	June 4
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Genoa	June 4

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails	Destinat'n.	Office.
Panama	June 10	Havana	Pier 13, R. R.
Saratoga	June 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
Germanic	June 10	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Paul	June 10	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Southwark	June 10	Rotterdam	6 Bowling Gr.
Finance	June 10	Colon	29 Broadway.
Normannia	June 11	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Algonquin	June 12	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Cuba	June 12	Cienfuegos	24 State St.
St. of California	June 12	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Alleghany	June 13	Kingston	24 State St.
Caribbee	June 13	W'd Isl'ds.	39 Broadway.
Seguranca	June 13	Havana	113 Wall St.
Dalmatia	June 13	Nassau	22 State St.
Paris	June 13	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	June 13	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
Circassia	June 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Saale	June 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Venezuela	June 13	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Maasdam	June 13	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Touraine	June 13	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Manitoban	June 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Scandia	June 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Arroyo	June 13	London	22 State St.
British Queen	June 13	Antwerp	22 State St.
Slavonian	June 13	Liverpool	6 Bowling Gr.
C. of Wash'ton	June 17	Havana	113 Wall St.
Andes	June 17	Cape Haiti	24 State St.
Teutonic	June 17	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	June 17	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	June 17	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	June 18	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Niagara	June 18	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Werkendam	June 18	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Orinoco	June 18	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Norwegian	June 19	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Mississippi	June 20	London	1 Broadway.
Gascogne	June 20	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Kaiser W. II.	June 20	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	June 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Athos	June 20	Kingston	24 State St.
Palatia	June 20	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Allianca	June 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Spaarndam	June 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Furnessia	June 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Prussia	June 23	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Britannia	June 23	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
St. Louis	June 24	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Friesland	June 24	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	June 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
F. Bismarck	June 25	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	June 26	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Umbria	June 27	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	June 27	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Anchoria	June 27	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Amsterdam	June 27	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ohio	June 27	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Werra	June 27	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Aller	June 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	June 27	London	1 Broadway.
Spree	June 30	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Columbia	July 2	Plymouth	37 Broadway.
St. Paul	July 1	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	July 1	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	July 1	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.

Arrived—New-York, Tuesday, June 9.

SS Premier, (Br.,) Hopkins, Bocas del Toro 9½ ds., with fruit to George Vipond; vessel to Benett, Walsh & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:10 A. M.

SS Antonio Zambrana, (Nor.,) Krohg, Sanchez, San Domingo, 5 ds., with fruit and passengers to Edgar C. Gedney. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS State of California, (Br.,) Bres, Glasgow May 29, with mdse. and passengers to Austin Baldwin & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M. 8th and anchored.

SS Circassia, (Br.,) Haig, Glasgow May 28 and Moville 29, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Appomattox, (Br.,) Poale, Calais May 26 and Dartmouth 26, with sugar to order; vessel to Furness, Withy & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6.10 A. M.

SS Fiumisalse, (Br.,) Harvey, Manaos May 22, Para 28, and Barbados June 2, with mdse. and passengers to Shipton Green. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Alleghany, (Br.,) Low, Savanilla May 27, Carthagena 29, Port Limon June 1, and Kingston 4, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Kellock. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Noordland, (Belg.,) Bence, Antwerp May 30, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.

SS Kong Frode, (Nor.,) Pedersen, Gibara, Cuba, 4½ ds., with fruit and passengers to H. Dumois & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.

SS S Oteri, Pizzati, Celba June 3, with fruit and passengers to S. Oteri. Arrived at the Bar at 11:45 A. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah June 7, with mdse. and passengers to C. M. Sorrell.

SS Hudson, Kemble, New-Orleans June 3, with mdse. and passengers to E. S. Allen.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Mentz, Bremen May 29, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:40 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Hulphers, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Swansea, (Br.,) Sanford, Trinidad; via Delaware Breakwater, 32 ds., with sugar to Benjamin Perkins; vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M.—Southwest, moderate breeze, cloudy and squally.

Sailed.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Bremen, via Southampton; Nomadic, (Br.,) Liverpool; Auranla, (Br.,) Liverpool; Yorktown, Norfolk and Newport News; Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville; Cherokee, Turks Island, San Domingo City, &c.; City of Birmingham, Savannah; North Anglia, (Br.,) Aarhue, Denmark.

Ship Aladdin, (Br.,) Anjer, &c.

Bark Dunnerdale, (Br.,) Dunedin, N. Z.

Spoken.

LONDON, June 9.—Ship John Currier, (Amer.,) Capt. Lawrence, from New-York Jan. 25 for Shanghai, was spoken —— in lat. 18 S., long. 32 W.

Bark Killarney, (Br.,) Capt. Hay, from New-York May 8 for Brisbane, was spoken May 23, in lat. 35 N., long. 40 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, June 9.—SS Britannic Queen, (Br.,)